

# VANGUARD

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## ***Oh No!! The National Democrats On The Internet***



**The Internet - Gateway To The New Renaissance Page 8.**

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British Army - Going Barmy?  
European Free Trade Laws Cause U.K. Job Losses  
Pauline Hanson - Putting Australia First  
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## VANGUARD

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## EDITORIAL

### Big Brother Corporation: Outflanked

If there is one organisation in Britain where political correctness reigns supreme it is undoubtedly the major television corporations - led by the BBC. Only 'politically correct views' are tolerated in this Ministry of Truth. Former members of every left-wing group under the sun are given their own programmes and are invited onto 'chat shows' and asked for their opinions - people the likes of Darcus Howe, Paul Foot, Brian Walden, Tariq Ali and Sue Slipman. Their right wing equivalents are never allowed within those hallowed portals.

The same is largely true of pressure groups - law and order groups only rarely get a hearing while prisoners rights groups must be on daily call. Even as this editorial is being written the news is breaking that the BBC and ITV are getting together to reduce or scrap party political broadcasts - so that small parties get even less coverage.

But now the end is in sight and all those apparatchniks at the BBC and other television centres may well be in for some unpleasant surprises. Modern technology is about to leave their policy of 'politically correct censorship' in tatters - and as you will see from the article on page 8, the National Democrats are working hard to be in the forefront of this. The Internet web site established by the party was only the first step and at a meeting of the National Democrat Directorate, Simon Darby, the party's I.T. officer, announced the first tentative steps towards establishing N.D.T.V. - A National Democrat Television Station via the Internet.

In terms of technology this is not yet possible but within the next year, it is expected that technology will have significantly caught up with the plans of the National Democrats and it will be possible to produce a short political broadcast which can be accessed from anywhere in the world using the Internet.

This type of facility heralds the beginning of the end of the terrestrial channels as the prime purveyor of information - it thus heralds the beginning of the end of that pernicious and pervasive political censorship which rams "Islington values" down our throats via the soaps, the chat shows, the news slant, the docudramas, etc.

### Back Issues of Vanguard

*The following issues are currently available from stock:-*

#### No. 47 Britannia

Articles on: Britain's political spectrum, Europe: beware of false arguments, Britannia: The Icon of the Nation, The privatisation of British Rail, Tory Party - Euro Party.

#### No. 48 Immigration Set to Destroy Our Countryside

The Fighting Temeraire, John Stubbs: A Tudor nationalist? British Education - Never! Euro-Funding: The Great Fraud.

#### No. 49 They Fought To Keep Ulster British

Cuchulainn: The Champion of Ulster, Nationalism v Internationalism, Making Sense of Economics, Virtual Reality from the BBC.

#### No. 50 William Wordsworth

Red Squirrel-Grey Squirrel, The Unruly World of John Bull, Is Britain Facing an Environmental Armageddon? The Irish Famine: Truth - American Style.

Available from Vanguard Publications, P.O. Box 2269, London E6 3RF.

Priced at £2.00 each including postage and packing.

## THE INTERNET

The National Democrats and Vanguard magazine can now be accessed on The Internet. Since our original arrival on this worldwide computer web we have had thousands of enquiries, some 35% of which come from abroad. Because of the huge potential of this system the party has recently changed its Internet and e-mail addresses so that the site can accommodate more information:-

e mail: [admin@natdems.org.uk](mailto:admin@natdems.org.uk)  
www. page: <http://www.natdems.org.uk>



## Britain's Green Belt



BRITAIN'S GREEN BELT looks set to become the latest victim in the Government's lengthening trail of broken election pledges. Richard Caborn, the planning minister, recently summed up Labour's 'post-election' attitude to this last formal protective barrier against sprawling urban development, stating: "the Green Belt is up for grabs".

The Labour Government's u-turn on its pre-election pledge to hold firm against "inappropriate development in the Green Belt" came to light last month when it was revealed that Government pressure had forced Hertfordshire County Council to sanction an 1,950 acre development on greenfield land between Stevenage and Hitchin. The development, that could eventually run to 10,000 new houses, will provide the Council's 'share' of the 4.4 million new houses that Government officials have calculated will be needed over the next 20 years.

"This development represents the first shot in a new war over the Green Belt", warned a spokesman for the Council for the Protection of Rural England. "The policy of protecting the green belt of land around many towns and cities faces its strongest challenge in 50 years. Other councils - from Chester to Leeds to Newcastle upon Tyne - are now set to follow Hertfordshire's example.

The Green Belt policy was formalised back in 1938 in order to stem the ever increasing march of urbanisation. It set out powers for local councils to acquire land to ensure it could not be built on and effectively threw a protective barrier around the countryside. Our new Labour government, however, seeks to pressurise local authorities into lifting this rural protection barrier, enabling the construction of some of the 4.4 million new houses it perceives as essential to meet Britain's housing needs into the next century.

While the government readily condemns vast tracts of our rapidly diminishing countryside to the concrete mixer, the area of derelict land within our towns and cities continues to increase. Such derelict land, according to the Council for the Protection of Rural England, now covers an area twice the size of Bristol and is causing severe social, environmental and economic costs on cities. Moreover, the problem of urban dereliction is growing fastest in the South East - the area where housing developers aim to

provide a large number of the new houses. Indeed, the government's own advisory 'Panel on Sustainable Development' has suggested that 75% of the new houses needed, could be built on derelict land in towns. Advice, however, that will not be heeded by 'New Labour - in partnership with business' because urban renewal costs more and is less convenient to development companies than greenfield sites.

Clearly, Labour is prepared to sacrifice Britain's precious rural land to needless development in order to cement its close relationship with big business. One can only speculate on the purse the government will receive for this latest display of political corruption by the "peoples' representatives" - £1,000,000 perhaps?

## Apres Mandela - le deluge

Could Southern Africa be about to erupt? According to British newspapers the "rainbow nation" of South Africa is the new heaven on earth - a multiracial ideal. The reality is very different. The crime rate is now the highest in the world. White farmers are being attacked and murdered on a regular - and systematic basis. The economy is stagnant. The likely successor to Mandela is Thabo Mbeki, whose intolerance of criticism is well documented and is a traditional attribute of many other African leaders.

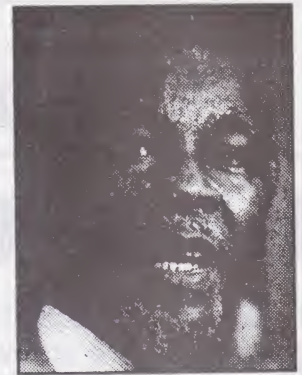
Ironically one of the critics of the ANC's failure to deal with crime is Epainette Mbeki, the 81 year old mother of Thabo. All through the years of apartheid she ran her "Goodwill Store" but not, under the ANC rainbow nation, she is threatening to close down her

store because of the level of crime - she has been robbed at gunpoint on several recent occasions.

It is rumoured that Nelson Mandela's farewell speech as President of the ANC was actually written by Thabo Mbeki. In the speech were references to "anti-revolutionary conspiracies" and calls for black opposition parties to join the ANC to effectively create a one party state.

Meanwhile the 'Truth and Reconciliation Commission' hearings have become farcical with widespread intimidation of witnesses, not least by the supporters of Winnie Mandela. One lawyer said: "Within 48 hours of it being known I was acting for Mr. Mbathai, I received death threats".

When the ANC campaigned for political power it made a lot of promises to poor black Africans - promises that were going to take a very long time to fulfil and some which it could never fulfil. Amongst many blacks



Thabo Mbeki



"What's it like to be head of a country on the verge of chaos?" - "You'll soon find out"



there is a sense of impatience - and plenty of would-be political leaders ready to exploit such grievances. There are also some very angry white farmers who don't like seeing their friends and relatives being killed; they have also been made very nervous by the actions of Robert Mugabe, across the border in Zimbabwe, who has decided to steal land from white farmers. His justification being that their great, great, great....grandfathers stole it from someone else.

On this basis Britain should take back Calais, Italy should take back half of Europe, and Spain should take back America. In view of tribal movements and wars in Africa over the centuries, Robert Mugabe should probably hand such land back to the Zulu nation or to the last remnants of the Hottentots. The current black inhabitants have very little moral right to the land and absolutely no legal right.

One can only imagine the outcry if the land was to be taken from an ethnic minority - but then we have recently been reminded of the actions of one, Corporal Amin in nearby Uganda. At the time and for years afterwards the British newspapers went wild about the actions of this man - but of course the victims were Asians - and therefore it was important - this time it is white people - and so the newspapers are not that interested.

## Blood Thicker Than Water

In a report in 1997 the decline of the family was charted, it stated that in one generation the numbers marrying had halved and the numbers divorcing had trebled, while the number of children born outside wedlock had quadrupled.

However the report also found that 'the family' still played a central part in peoples' lives, and an important institution in society. Co-author, Peter Newman, said: "Families provide an invaluable source of informal care and support for individuals, particularly the elderly".

"Most people also maintained regular contact with their close relatives and the majority expect to take part in a family gathering at Christmas".

"Perhaps the strongest evidence that family bonds remain strong is that only 13% of people said they would rather spend their time with friends than their family. A mere 7% said that their friends were more important than their family. It is clear that blood is still thicker than water."

The report also stated that the majority of people think that couples who want children should become married and many people strongly opposed the idea that one parent can bring up a child as well as two parents.

# MORALITY

## THE LINK BETWEEN TELEVISION AND MENTAL HEALTH

A RECENT INVESTIGATION into the link between psychological trauma and excessive television viewing by children has yet again confirmed what sociologists and psychologists have warned of for many years. The findings conclude that children who watch more than six hours of television a day are more likely to suffer mental health problems.

Researchers at Case Western Reserve University in America, carried out a study into the viewing habits of 2,244 children in north east Ohio aged between eight and fourteen. To investigate the possibility of a correlation between television viewing and mental health problems, those children who watched the most television were then given a number of standard psychological tests. Analysis of the results revealed that a third of the girls and a quarter of the boys scored in the clinical range for one or more symptoms of psychological trauma.

Presenting the report's findings, Professor Mark Singer warned that: "These children are at high risk for having a serious problem and should be assessed by a mental health professional".

The Case Western Reserve University report is just the latest publication in a long line of research studies which draw the same conclusion - that the number of hours children spend watching television, and the kind of programmes they view, has a measurable detrimental effect on their psychological well-being. The explosion in levels of juvenile delinquency, increased numbers of recorded cases of clinical depression amongst children and the rise in violent crime committed by minors, all documented over the last few decades undoubtedly underpins the notion that our children have suffered a marked deterioration in behavioural standards.

There are, of course, other contributing factors in this decline. A generalised deterioration in the accepted moral code (a legacy of the Thatcherite 'look after number one' ideology), the rise in the numbers of single parents struggling to fill the roles of both mother and father, and the increasing levels of children living below the poverty line are all factors which can have detrimental effects on the lives and well-being of children.

However, all of these factors, television viewing included, have one common underlying theme - they are all issues which affect the 'nurturing' process which enables individual children to become social adults.

**External Sexual Organs**  
Boys' external sexual organs are relatively easy for them to see. This is not the case for girls. Some people suggest that girls should be encouraged to use hand mirrors so they can clearly see what their sexual organs look like...

**Homosexuality**  
It is clearly wrong to assume that all the children you work with will be heterosexual or that none have gay or bisexual parents or other family members. We all have a 'sexual career' and for many this will include homosexual experiences at some time in their lives...

Does this really promote family values?

A break-down in the learned social code, for example, will lead to anti-social behaviour; children reared in single-parent families will tend to 'reproduce' their family experience in later life, being themselves unable to form a stable mother/father home-life; and children raised in situations of poverty will often prove under-achievers in adult life.

Clearly, there is no single, or simple, solution to any of the major social problems of moral disintegration, family break-down or poverty. It would, however, be a fairly simple matter to regulate the quality and content of television output and to introduce measures which discourage excessive viewing.

Television is an enormously powerful medium and as such should be regulated by government with the objective of protecting its integrity. As long ago as 1925 Lord Reith, the first Director-General of the BBC, recognised this power and summarised the responsibility of state thus: "Broadcasting must be conducted as a Public Service with definite standards...the preservation of a high moral tone is of paramount importance".

It is the duty of our government to ensure that our children are protected from the detrimental effects of television viewing. Public service, not private profit, must once again become the standard by which television standards are measured.



# BRITISH ARMY: GOING BARMY

THE 13th October 1997 saw the Army's *Equal Opportunities Action Plan* launched by General Sir Roger Wheeler, Chief of the General Staff.

He stated that within five years the Army's intake should reflect the seven per cent of the population from ethnic minorities. This makes their current population about four million - and that is just the legal immigrant population. We are told that one per cent of the present combined trained strength of the Services are from ethnic minorities - Quotas, in all but name.

The package includes an Equal Opportunities Enquiry Team to work OUTSIDE the chain of command on non-criminal complaints of racism. What is the point of a chain of command? There will also be a special recruiting team made up of non-white troops.

The most visual part of *The Plan* will be the famous Lord Kitchener poster featuring non-whites, namely Captain Fidelix Datson and Gunner Asif Mahmood.

For the first time the Army will launch a large-scale campaign through print, poster, radio and television advertising to target and attract non-white recruits. The campaign, created by Saatchi and Saatchi, will run in a number of Asian languages.

The question needs to be asked: if someone cannot read: "Your country needs you" or some other simple sentence in English, then would you rely on that person to work effectively with you in life threatening situations?

Of note is the fact that those of the recruitment age are quite likely to be born here.....and cannot speak English to a basic level. So much for the oft quoted "*They are as British as you or I*" claimed by the immigration-at-all-costs lobby.

The report commits the Household Cavalry to recruit a black officer and two junior ranks by March 1998. Personal capabilities will be second to skin colour - **YOU MUST HAVE A BLACK OFFICER BY MARCH 1998**. Skin colour will be the deciding factor, the very thing the so-called anti-racists are trying to counter. The Household Cavalry's world-wide reputation should not be sacrificed at the altar of political correctness to accommodate the views of anti-British opinion-formers.

The appointment of a black officer will most definitely have serious repercussions for existing and future race relations within the Army. Black and Asian officers and other ranks will be viewed as quota fillers or 'token representatives' even though they may have qualified on merit.

In addition, the special recruiting team made up of non-white troops is discriminating against whites and so contravenes immediately what Gen. Sir Roger Wheeler says, that is "*the Army policy is clear, discrimination.....will not be tolerated*". Oh Dear!

It will be interesting to watch when a white

serviceman (or woman) takes the Army (hopefully represented by Gen. Wheeler) to court for racial discrimination when they are refused promotion, or selection to such a team because of their colour.

It is not known if the report highlights the lack of Afro-Caribbeans in the Ghurkas. If it does not, then the report is being, shall we say, racially biased.

There are logistical problems too. The supply of ritually slaughtered meat in field conditions, having to accommodate the toilets not being dug facing Mecca, language problems (remember recruitment literature is being published in Asian tongues), Muslims praying five times a day in response to a very public call to prayer (a tactical mistake in military terms as it draws attention to you location).



The new model.....

The points might be seen as far fetched. However, thirty years ago many things that unfortunately happen nowadays each and every day in our towns and cities were also viewed as far fetched.

## RECRUITMENT

Ethnic minorities will have little representation in some regiments, for example, the Royal Irish Rangers. In order to reach the seven per cent unwritten quota, other regiments will have anything up to twenty, thirty or more per cent. To actually increase from around the one per cent mark to the seven per cent mark, large percentages of recruits will have to be from the ethnic minorities for several years.

Military concern is aroused when the singularity of purpose is fragmented to accommodate various values of different cultures. The reliance to achieve a task is weakened as questions about deployment and the subsequent conflicts of interest come to the fore. It is very likely that conflicts of interest could wholly undermine any future quelling of a particular hostility if care is not taken. The

Queen's Lancashire Regiment, with its potentially thirty or more per cent of ethnic minorities - mainly Muslim in Lancashire - in its ranks, are unlikely to be sent to deal with matters concerning Muslim countries.

Cuts in defence spending are never far from the surface. When *The Plan* goes ahead there will be an increase in 'defence' costs; amendments to stationery, instruction manuals, etc. to accommodate the recruits gained through Asian tongued advertisements, English lessons for Asian language recruits who, incidentally, are likely to have passed through the education system and seemingly failed to grasp a basic knowledge of the English language. How do they gain their qualifications? Will white officers have to be fluent in English and an Asian tongue?

It is now fashionable to claim 'racism' at every opportunity



.....for the original poster

We have to be eternally grateful that the CRE and their ilk were not around during World War II. Can you imagine the prison camps full of Allied troops who committed the dreadful crime of calling the Germans: 'Krauts'?

One final question. If the CRE wants organisations to reflect the racial make-up of the U.K. then why are 70% of its employees non-white? This under representation of white employees is surely of concern to CRE. Perhaps whites are not prepared to work for an organisation whose interference over the years has done far more to damage race relations than any other single organisation.

The social engineering of the Armed Forces will lead to disastrous results which will be detrimental to the U.K.

Once again political correctness has replaced one of the greatest of British values - common sense. For the sake of future generations let us put a stop to this undermining of the British Armed Forces.

The British Army going barmy? Not if the National Democrats have their way.



# European Free Trade Laws Cause Job Losses in the U.K.

By Gary Cartwright

THE REMOVAL of trade barriers within the E.U. in 1993, combined with the U.K. disharmonious levels of taxation on alcohol and tobacco, has created a situation that is throwing British people out of their jobs, profiting our European 'partners' and providing lucrative opportunities for organised crime.

Since the removal of trade barriers, British citizens have been able to cross the channel and buy virtually unlimited quantities of alcohol and tobacco at French prices, and bring these goods into the U.K. for personal consumption. The shift of trade across the channel and the subsequent loss of revenue, is having the effect of seriously imbalancing the UK trade on these highly taxed goods. The government was warned, prior to 1993, of the danger to the economy of Cross Border Shopping (CBS). CBS has previously caused problems between Eire and Ulster, Finland and Russia, Denmark and Germany. The government however chose to ignore the warnings.

CBS has opened up a whole new area of opportunity for organised crime. It is not just the army of Ford Transits (65,000 van trips per year) bringing back goods to re-sell on the black market that gives cause for concern, in fact this is only the tip of the iceberg.

(Very often these vans are filled with alcohol and tobacco not for re-sale by the driver, but to stock up gangland warehouses). UK duty fraud is costing the country millions. Spirits distilled in the UK are provided with documents showing that they have been exported. However, on leaving bonded warehouses, these goods are diverted and sold on the domestic market. Money that should be bolstering the Treasury is going straight to the gangsters. In 'Operation Jero-boam', customs and excise officials smashed a gang that had cheated the Treasury out of £7.75million in just 7 months. The ringleader was jailed and ordered to pay £3.3million in asset confiscation. He then rebuilt his operation from his jail cell and has subsequently been arrested again.

The cost of smuggling alcohol and tobacco into the country is estimated to represent around 10% of total duty revenue. Add to this the 6% or so lost by legitimate 'personal imports' and we can see the size of the problem. Make no mistake the lost revenue WILL be clawed back some other way. At the time of writing the New Labour government has introduced 17 different tax rises!!

Like the UK, Denmark also has relatively high duties. Unlike the British government, the Danes stood up to Brussels and in 1993 opted to retain its border controls thus avoiding the danger to their economy posed by CBS.

## JOB LOSSES

In Channel ports such as Dover, the off-licence has all but disappeared from the high street. Kent-based brewers 'Shepherd

Neame' report that pub closures are currently running at 15 per year as customers switch to the home consumption of cheap French beer. Whilst closures are throwing British workers out of jobs, the outlook on the other side of the channel is somewhat rosier. No less than 40 wine, spirit and beer outlets now operate in and around Calais alone, with an estimated combined turnover of a staggering £1.5billion per year, all providing jobs for French workers at the expense of the British.

## SCOTTISH WHISKY

In 1991, the Council of Ministers took the decision to abolish duty free concessions for those travelling within the EU. A transitional period of six and a half years was granted, this ends at midnight on 30th June 1999. According to the 'European Travel Research Foundation' this move will cost the Scottish whisky industry more than £136million annually and will result in the loss of around 700 jobs in Scotland. Ironically Scotland has been declared by the EU to be one of the areas most in need of aid to create new jobs.

Scotch whisky dominates the EU duty-free drinks market, accounting for 28% of total sales. One solution to this problem could be to delay abolition until harmonisation of drinks taxes throughout the EU is achieved. However, the chances of the UK lowering duties to French levels are virtually nil.

The damage to the economy, the upsurge in criminal activity and the effect on unemployment in the UK, all these things are causing incalculable damage to our country. Her Majesty's Customs and Excise are

receiving additional funding and are achieving commendable results. However, as long as the public provide the criminals with their custom, the job losses and the loss of revenue will continue to grow.



## Scotch Whisky



The abolition of duty free allowances is estimated to be going to cost Scotch Whisky producers £136 million each year.... and therefore around 700 jobs.



# THE INTERNET - GATEWAY TO THE NEW RENAISSANCE

THAT'S QUITE A title is it not, but hopefully by the end of this article you might come to agree that it does have some justification.

Initially I would like to convey some idea of the progress of nationalism on the internet and I will use the collective viewpoint of the plethora of anti-British elements that oppose us to illustrate this phenomenon.

For years the Right in Britain has been portrayed as either a collection of Tory backwoodsmen or as illiterate morons who would not even have the ability to turn on a computer. So when the National Democrats start publishing online magazines and newspapers together with developing innovative websites a strange paradox arises. Obviously low I.Q.'s and internet literacy do not add up, it becomes apparent that someone has been telling lies to the British people. Our internet presence on its own is enough to make it blindingly obvious who has been dealing in deceit.

## CENSORSHIP

The Left have always boasted of their success in stopping patriotic groups in the past by the suppression of the distribution of their literature. Quite a strange boast from the so-called 'defenders of democracy', but nevertheless, a somewhat truthful one. The great thing about the internet is that political censorship is virtually impossible. People are free to access all kinds of political information and make up their own minds as to what they think is right or wrong. In cyberspace the people demanding political censorship and control are the subject of ridicule and contempt as indeed they should be in any free society. An article uploaded from a desktop computer somewhere in England can be read at a polar research station within seconds without anyone being able to interfere.

You may wonder just why it is that the National Democrat website has become so popular. Well there are several factors that come into being here. Initially people get onto the net to discover something new and exciting. After being saturated by the mainstream media coverage of the three main parties, the last thing they are going to do is head straight for their sites.

They want to see something fresh and alternative. After years of being told how patriotism is such a bad thing, the forbidden fruit scenario kicks in. However, the main factor is the irrepressible desire to stand up for your own nation and people. In this sense our site has become not just a political water hole but also a vector for reinforcing one's Britishness.

With the corporate strategies of the likes of IBM, Microsoft and Motorola all linked heavily to the growth of the internet, it is little wonder that the number of people using the net is rising rapidly (3 million in Britain already). But it gets even better, you see, the people using the net are not the kind of



## THE FIRST TWO YEARS

In the first two years:

- Over 17,000 have visited the Nat-Dem website.
- The highest number for any week was during the general election when in one week over 400 people visited it.
- The highest number of requests for copies of the Nat-Dem manifesto came during September 1997 - the week of the Tory Party Conference - a coincidence?
- Initially 30-40 new people each week were visiting the site, now it is averaging over 200.
- People from over 30 countries have visited the Nat-Dem website.

people who are content to sit stupefied in front of "Eastenders" night after night. No, the people that use the net are just the type of people we want to attract to our movement: university students, young people, businessmen and businesswomen. They are the kind of people who cannot just sit back and watch as British society completely fragments. They are the sort of people who care about our country and their countrymen and realise that if you do not have a full input of information you are never going to come up with the right answers. In this sense the net operates as a filter ensuring that the enquiries and members we attract are of the right calibre.

## POLITICALLY INCORRECT

The internet has evolved as a completely different entity from other media outlets such as television and the newspapers. It has a spirit and ethos that is completely divorced from the psychological virus of political correctness that blights other information outlets. On the internet questions, ideas and topics of conversation are openly generated that would never be seen on our television screens or in the newspapers. It would seem

By Simon Darby

the medium hailed as the final reinforcement of the monocultural global village is having an exactly opposite effect.

People are beginning to realise just how controlled our media has become. Previously to have access to these kinds of ideas was an impossibility. The recent tragic events in Paris have demonstrated that our media are not too fond of criticism. Consequently awkward questions are being raised as to why it is that we have three main political parties that are completely out of touch with what ordinary British people believe (any opinion poll on Britain's membership of the E.U., immigration and capital punishment will prove this). Why is it that some subjects can be openly discussed but not others? Just why has our media become so politically correct? Isn't political correctness a way of suppressing nationalism and patriotism and as such is it not a tool of the internationalist? Are the people that control our media working with the best interests of the British people in mind?

## THE FASHIONING OF OPINION

Unfortunately a complete lack of leadership and statesmanship together with a church that has prostituted itself to the thinking of the white liberal has led to the British people adopting the media as a surrogate role model generator. Our people fashion their behaviour and opinions via the all powerful microcosm of the television studio and editor's cutting room - as such this modern herd instinct of social and political compliance is cultivated.

How many times do you hear the pass-words to social acceptance: "I'm not prejudiced but...." before the start of any conversation that threatens to veer off into forbidden waters? Alas we seem to have come full circle from the mind of man creating the machinery of information delivery to that very same machinery creating the minds of man. Thus a generation of politically correct drones has been spawned. So deeply pre-programmed with simplistic and emotive mental parameters they are incapable of even glimpsing the logic gates that would free them from their ignorance and torment.

What the internet is beginning to do is to awaken people to the concept that the information that they drink in passively from day to day may be contaminated. As the see for themselves the censorship and contortion of the news, the stereotyping within the soap opera and the stage management of the talk shows, the psychological umbilical cord between their minds and their television sets becomes exposed and subsequently severed. From thence forth it becomes obvious that the election process of walking down the road to the nearest polling booth one Thursday every four years or



so is but a sideshow, our media have already seen to the outcome.

Moreover, once the huge influence our mass media holds over the British electoral process is realised, it becomes obvious that the British people do not have any real choice at all. The Conservatives, Labour and Liberal Democrats have policies that are so close together it would hardly make any difference which group actually held office. The present subliminal schizophrenia within our national psyche of instinctively knowing what is best for our nation, but being coerced into thinking otherwise can begin to be understood.

### **SPEED - A WEAKNESS**

However the internet has a weakness. From a physical point of view the internet is a weak conveyor of information. As any user will know it is incredibly frustrating to have to wait for large chunks of information to be squeezed down telephone lines (I liken it to a python devouring an antelope!). For the time being it makes the transmission of moving pictures and sound completely impractical for the average user. But times are changing and with modern speeds doubling, on average, every year, in the near future internet pioneers will look at the speed of the net with the same amount of wonderment as the original designers of the motor car would regard the recent achievement of Thrust II in the Nevada Desert.

Consequently the internet is now moving away from an almost static form of information presentation towards a more familiar model. Digital technology heralds a new age of video and sound quality with its clever

manipulation of raw data. Ingenious hardware design brings powerful and sophisticated production and editing techniques within the grasp of the ordinary user. Websites will become webchannels operating in the same way as our present terrestrial broadcasters. The information conveyance monopoly will become weaker and weaker as people choose what they want to see and hear and when they want to see and hear it.

And yet there is yet one further trick the internet has to play in the battle to regain control of our nation. The full interactivity of this new media will mean that in the very near future a sizeable proportion of the population will not only be to engage in political debates (with access to ALL sides of the argument), but also be able to register their subsequent vote as well. While not completely outflanking Westminster. This effect will go an awful long way into assuring that we never again have to endure a gaggle of politicians so completely divorced from the collective aspirations of the British people.

We have always had truth on our side. The difference is that we now have a way of telling it. The British have always been an inquisitive, curious and adventurous race. With our planet now almost devoid of opportunity for physical exploration, the internet now furnishes us all with the opportunity for intellectual exploration and the consequent salvation of our nation.

I hope that I have now, to you, justified the title to this article and encouraged you to become involved and participate in this exciting new medium.

The National Democrat Website Address is:-

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## **GREEN FOCUS**



## **Nuclear Waste Danger**

BRITAIN SHOULD heed the warnings raised over problems at the Cogema nuclear waste processing plant at La Hague in the Normandy region of France.

The plant imports foreign nuclear waste from Japan, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium but a recent increase in the waste levels being processed and the 'fall-out' from the processing procedure have set the alarm bells ringing.

Analysis results of sea water and sediment collected around the plant has found highly radioactive contamination containing 155 million becquerels per litre of tritium. The natural level of the sea is between 10 and 20 becquerels per litre. **That means that levels of radioactivity were found to be 15.5 MILLION TIMES HIGHER THAN NORMAL.**

Thankfully the French government has acted swiftly and banned bathers and fishermen from a 10 mile radius around the nuclear plant. Dominique Voynet, France's environmental minister, said the area had been sealed off and an investigation into the waste discharges around La Hague were being looked into.

Britain must learn lessons from the problems now facing France over the importation of other countries' nuclear waste. While the nuclear industry is still necessary to meet the energy needs of our country, we should be only concerned with catering for *our* nuclear waste. Nuclear waste is dangerous. Importing other countries' waste into Britain is madness. Let's take heed of the difficulties facing the Cogema plant in La Hague and ban the importation of nuclear waste into Britain now!!



# PAULINE HANSON

## - PUTTING AUSTRALIA FIRST

PAULINE HANSON was elected to the Australian Parliament on a platform of putting the Australian people first - she caused controversy by opposing further Asian immigration into Australia. This is the text of her maiden speech to Parliament on 10th September 1996.

Mister Acting Speaker, in making my first speech in this place, I congratulate you on your election and wish to say how proud I am to be here as the Independent member for Oxley. I come here not as a polished politician but as a woman who has had her fair share of life's knocks.

My view on issues is based on commonsense, and my experience as a mother of four children, as a sole parent, and as a businesswoman running a fish and chip shop. I won the seat of Oxley largely on an issue that has resulted in me being called a racist. The issue related to my comment that Aboriginals received more benefits than non-Aboriginals.

### REVERSE RACISM

We now have a situation where a type of reverse racism is applied to mainstream Australians by those who promote political correctness and those who control the various taxpayer funded "industries" that flourish in our society servicing Aboriginals, multiculturalists and a host of other minority groups. In response to my call for equality for all Australians, the most noisy criticism came from the fat cats, bureaucrats and the do-gooders. They screamed the loudest because they stand to lose the most - their power, money and position, all funded by ordinary Australian taxpayers.

Present governments are encouraging separatism in Australia by providing opportunities, land, money and facilities available only to Aboriginals. Along with millions of Australians, I am fed up to the back teeth with the inequalities that are being promoted by the government and paid for by the taxpayer under the assumption that Aboriginals are the most disadvantaged people in Australia. I do not believe that the colour of one's skin determines whether you are disadvantaged. As Paul Hasluck said in parliament in October 1955 when he was Minister for Territories:

*"The distinction I make is this. A social problem is one that concerns the way in which people live together in one society. A racial problem is a problem which confronts two different races who live in two separate societies, even if those societies are side by side. We do not want a society in Australia in which one group enjoy one set of privileges and another group enjoy another*



*set of privileges".*

Hasluck's vision was of a single society in which racial emphases were rejected and social issues addressed. I totally agree with him, and so would the majority of Australians.

But, remember, when he gave his speech he was talking about the privileges that white Australians were seen to be enjoying over Aboriginals. Today, 41 years later, I talk about the exact opposite - the privileges Aboriginals enjoy over other Australians. I have done research on benefits available only to Aboriginals and challenge anyone to tell me how Aboriginals are disadvantaged when they can obtain 3 and 5% housing loans denied to non-Aboriginals.

### "I WAS BORN HERE"

This nation is being divided into black and white, and the present system encourages this. I am fed up with being told: "This is our land". Well, where the hell do I go? I was born here, and so were my parents and children. I will work beside anyone and they will be my equal but I draw the line when told I must pay and continue paying for something that happened over 200 years ago. Like most Australians, I worked for my land; no one gave it to me.

Apart from the \$40million spent so far since Mabo on native title claims, the government has made available \$1 billion for Aboriginals and Torres Strait islanders as compensation for land they cannot claim under native title. Bear in mind that \$40million spent so far in native title has gone into the pockets of grateful lawyers and consultants. Not one native title has been granted as I speak.

The majority of Aboriginals do not want handouts because they realise that welfare is killing them. This quote says it all: *"If you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day. If you teach him how to fish you feed him for a lifetime".*

Those who feed off the Aboriginal industry

do not want to see things changed. Look at the Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation. Members receive \$290 a day sitting allowance and \$320 a day travelling allowance, and most of these people also hold other very well paid positions. No wonder they did not want to resign recently!

Reconciliation is everyone recognising and treating each other as equals, and everyone must be responsible for their own actions. This is why I am calling for ATSIC to be abolished. It is a failed, hypocritical and discriminatory organisation that has failed dismally the people it was meant to serve. It will take more than Senator Herron's surgical skills to correct the terminal mess it is in. Anyone with a criminal record can, and does, hold a position with ATSIC. I cannot hold my position as a politician if I have a criminal record - once again, two sets of rules apply.

### ONE PEOPLE, ONE NATION, ONE FLAG

If politicians continue to promote separatism in Australia, they should not continue to hold their seats in this Parliament. They are not truly representing all Australians, and I call on the people to throw them out. To survive in peace and harmony, united and strong, we must have one people, one nation, one flag.

The greatest cause of family breakdown is unemployment. This country of ours has the richest mineral deposits in the world and vast rich lands for agriculture and is surrounded by oceans that provide a wealth of seafood, and yet we are \$190 billion in debt with an interest bill that is strangling us.

### 1.5-1.9 MILLION UNEMPLOYED

Youth unemployment between the ages of 15 to 24 runs at 25% and is even higher in my electorate of Oxley. Statistics, by cooking the books, say that Australia's unemployment is as 8.6%, or just under one million people. If we disregard that one hour's work a week classifies a person as employed, then the figure is really between 1.5million and 1.9million unemployed. This is a crisis that recent governments have ignored because of a lack of will. We are regarded as a Third World country, and we owe more money per capita than any other country. All we need is a nail hole in the bottom of the boat and we're sunk.

In real dollar terms, our standard of living has dropped over the past 10 years. In the 1960's our wages increase ran at 3% and unemployment at 2%. Today, not only is there no wage increase, we have gone backwards and unemployment is officially 8.6%. The real figure must be close to 12-13%.

I wish to comment briefly on some social



and legal problems encountered by many of my constituents - problems not restricted to just my electorate of Oxley. I refer to the social and family upheaval created by the Family Law Act and the ramifications of that Act embodied in the child support scheme. The Family Law Act, which was the child of the disgraceful Senator Lionel Murphy, should be repealed. It has brought death, misery and heartache to countless thousands of Australians. Children are treated like pawns in some crazy game of chess.

The child support scheme has become unworkable, very unfair and one sided. Custodial parents can often profit handsomely at the expense of a parent paying child support, and in many cases the non-custodial parent simply gives up employment to escape the, in many cases, heavy and punitive financial demands. Governments must give to all those who have hit life's hurdles the chance to rebuild and have a future.

We have lost all our big Australian industries and icons, including Qantas when it sold 25% of its shares and a controlling interest to British Airways. Now this government wants to sell Telstra, a company that made a \$1.2billion profit last year and will make a \$2billion profit this year. But, first, they want to sack 54,000 employees to show better profits and share prices. Anyone with business sense knows that you do not sell off your assets especially when they are making money. I may be only a "fish and chip shop lady", but some of these economists need to get their heads out of the textbooks and get a job in the real world. I would not even let one of them handle my grocery shopping.

## IMMIGRATION

Immigration and multiculturalism are issues that this government is trying to address, but for far too long ordinary Australians have been kept out of the debate by the major parties. I and most Australians want our immigration policy radically reviewed and that of multiculturalism abolished. I believe we are in danger of being swamped by Asians. Between 1984 and 1995, 40% of all migrants coming to this country were of Asian origin. They have their own culture and religion, form ghettos and do not assimilate. Of course, I will be called a racist but, if I can invite whom I want into my home, then I should have the right to have a say in who comes into my country. A truly multicultural country can never be strong or united. The world is full of failed and tragic examples, ranging from Ireland to Bosnia to Africa and, closer to home, Papua New Guinea, American and Great Britain are currently paying the price.

Arthur Calwell was a great Australian and Labor leader, and it is a pity that there are not men of his stature sitting on the opposition benches today. Calwell said:

*"Japan, India, Burma, Ceylon and every new African nation are fiercely anti-white and anti-one another. Do we want or need any of these people here? I am a red-blooded Australian who says no and who speaks for*



*90% of Australians".*

I have no hesitation in echoing the words of Arthur Calwell.

There is light at the end of the tunnel and there are solutions. If this government wants to be fair dinkum, then it must stop kowtowing to financial markets, international organisations, world bankers, investment companies and big business people. The Howard government must become visionary and be prepared to act, even at the risk of making mistakes.

## THE UNITED NATIONS

In this financial year we will be spending at least \$1.5billion on foreign aid and we cannot be sure that this money will be properly spent, as corruption and mismanagement in many of the recipient countries are legend. Australia must review its membership and funding of the UN, as it is a little like ATSIC on a grander scale, with huge tax-free American dollar salaries, duty-free luxury cars and diplomatic status.

The World Health Organisation has a lot of its medical experts sitting in Geneva while hospitals in Africa have no drugs and desperate patients are forced to seek medication on the black market. I am going to find out how many treaties we have signed with the UN, have them exposed and then call for their repudiation. The government should cease all foreign aid immediately and apply the savings to generate employment here at home.

Abolishing the policy of multiculturalism will save billions of dollars and allow those from ethnic backgrounds to join mainstream Australia, paving the way to a strong, united country. Immigration must be halted in the short term so that our dole queues are not added to by, in many cases, unskilled migrant in the English language. This would be one positive step to rescue many young and older Australians from a predicament which has become a national disgrace and crisis. I must stress at this stage that I do not consider those people from ethnic backgrounds currently living in Australia anything but first-class citizens, provided of course that they give this country their full, undivided loyalty.

The government must be imaginative enough to become involved, in the short-term at least, in job creating projects that will help establish the foundation for a resurgence of national development and enterprise. Such schemes would be the building of the Alice Springs to Darwin railway line, new roads and ports, water conserva-

tion, reforestation and other sensible and practical environmental projects.

Therefore I call for the introduction of national service for a period of 12 months, compulsory for males and females upon finishing year 12 or reaching 18 years of age. This could be a civil service with a touch of military training, because I do not feel we can go on living in a dream world forever and a day believing that war will never touch our lives again.

The government must do all it can to help reduce interest rates for business. How can we compete with Japan, Germany and Singapore, who enjoy rates of 2%, 5.5% and 3.5% respectively?

Reduced tariffs on foreign goods that compete with local products seem only to cost Australians their jobs. We must look after our own before lining the pockets of overseas countries and investors at the expense of our living standards and future.

Mister Acting Speaker, time is running out. We may have only 10 to 15 years left to turn things around. Because of our resources and our position in the world, we will not have a say because neighbouring countries such as Japan, with 125 million people; China with 1.2 billion people; India with 846 million people; Indonesia with 178 million people, and Malaysia with 20 million people are well aware of our resources and potential. Wake Up, Australia, before it is too late. Australians need and want leaders who can inspire and give hope in difficult times. Now is the time for the Howard government to accept that challenge.

Mister Acting Speaker, everything I have said is relevant to my electorate of Oxley, which is typical of mainstream Australia. I do have concerns for my country and I am going to do my best to speak my mind and stand up for what I believe in. As an independent I am confident that I can look after the needs of the people of Oxley and I will always be guided by their advice. It is refreshing to be able to express my views without having to toe a party line. It has got me into trouble on the odd occasion, but I am not going to stop saying what I think. I consider myself just an ordinary Australian who wants to keep this great country strong and independent, and my greatest desire is to see all Australians treat each other as equals as we travel together towards the new century.

I will fight hard to keep my seat in this place, but that will depend on the people who sent me here. Mister Acting Speaker, I thank you for your attention and trust that you will not think me presumptuous if I dedicate this speech to the people of Oxley and those Australians who have supported me. I salute them all.

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# Great Historical Distortions

## THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE

By Andrew Webster

FOR THOSE WHO portray the British Empire as a brutal regime, the so-called 'Amritsar Massacre' is ideal propaganda. This story recently surfaced again, as Indians demanded of the Queen yet another absurd apology along the lines of that offered for the Irish Potato Blight.

The media version of the 'massacre' is both simplistic and partisan. Allegedly, in 1919, to enforce new laws curbing press freedom, Britain unleashed Gurkha troops against the Sikh community of the Punjab. Led by Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, they marched into the holy city of Amritsar on 13th April and fired on a 'peaceful religious festival' in a walled square, killing 379 people. After this bloodshed, Dyer was sent home to Britain in disgrace. According to the Daily Telegraph's editorial, "Dyer may have been mentally disturbed. His outrageous order has calamitous consequences, poisoning the political climate of India....The Amritsar Massacre was a black spot on Britain's record".

Many newspaper readers may have accepted this account at face value, but they should think again. Since the past involved real human beings like ourselves, their actions have to make sense. Are we really expected to visualize a scene of religious celebration suddenly shattered by the entry of a red-faced, hate-filled British officer, snarling at his men to open fire? If so, Reginald Dyer comes across as a caricature, a Hollywood villain, rather than a human being. No wonder newspapers must resort to accusations of mental instability, despite lack of any supporting evidence.

### THE REALITY

The true version of the 'Amritsar Massacre' is less politically correct, but more historically plausible. Amritsar in 1919 was a cauldron of unrest and troops were sent only because order had broken down. In April mobs ran wild, looting and burning down shops and banks. White men and women were singled out for attack; three men being murdered and two women assaulted so violently that they were left for dead. Others in the city were besieged. Brigadier Dyer, who had served bravely with the Indian Army in Persia during World War 1, was sent to regain control.

Before the 'massacre' on 13th April, Dyer and his troops toured the city for two hours. They read out a proclamation in Urdu and Punjabi no less than 19 times, ordering all gatherings to disperse or face armed action. Only when confronted by an angry mob of between 15,000 and 50,000 people led by known agitators were the soldiers - just 50 in number - ordered to fire. Dyer reported to his senior officer: "I realised my force was small and to hesitate might induce attack. I



Reginald E.H. Dyer (1864-1927)

immediately opened fire and dispersed the mob. My party fired 1,650 rounds." Dyer was adamant for the rest of his life that he had no other option. The violence in the Punjab was so severe that it could have sparked off a general uprising with thousands killed. The House of Lords and many British people agreed with Dyer and raised £26,000 for "the man who saved India".

Dyer's order to fire did not have calamitous consequences. However the British government's decision to side with the Indian rebels against its own Army was calamitous, in that it destroyed the confidence of troops and police. In the words of historian Correlli Barnett, "the British political concessions.....their naive attempts at appeasing the Congress Party....led to a general rise in communal hatred and disorder, which was soon to become endemic". A year later, in 1920, Moslems slaughtered thousands of Hindus in the Moplah Rebellion. "The new policy of leniency made neither for civil peace nor for economy in life". By the 1940's India was ungovernable and possibly a million people died in the fighting unleashed by independence.

Those obsessed with maligning Britain's reputation and demonizing men like Dyer have a theatrical and unreal view of history. Neither a murderous villain nor a hero, Dyer was simply a soldier first landed with the thankless task of stopping a violent rebellion and then sacrificed as part of the government's policy of appeasement. As a final insult, today foreign countries (whose own moral record does not bear close scrutiny) demand more apologies from the British people. Perhaps, before apologising for Dyer's actions, Britain has a case for Indians to apologise for the Cawnpore Massacre and the Black Hole of Calcutta. Their silence will then speak for itself.

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# British Police Forces: Political or Apolitical?

By Stephen Ebbs

AN EXAMINATION of some of the recommendations from *Winning The Race*, an HM Inspectorate of Constabulary Thematic Inspection report on Police Community and Race Relations 1996/97, will show the origins of the query raised in this article's title.

The report's publication has led Jack Straw, M.P. for Blackburn and Home Secretary, to set up a high level Home Office working group reporting directly to him. It will co-ordinate the Government's response and progress in tackling the 'problems' outlined. The group will include Home Office officials, CRE representatives and the Association of Chief Police Officers.

Mr Straw has already announced a change to take effect from January 1998 for a 'revised initial test for applicants to make sure that the test does not discriminate in any way'. And what does Mr Straw call fair discrimination?

This revision, put in mathematical terms, is like saying 10 plus 10 equals 20, but in order not to discriminate unfairly in any way against those who are poor at mathematics, answers within the five to 15 inclusive range will be acceptable.

Predictably Home Office sources said it was not a plan to water down standards for entry or to introduce 'political correctness'.

A Home Office spokeswoman on 28th October 1997 said the change would remove phrases or wording frequently found by ethnic minority candidates to be open to misunderstanding. No examples were given nor were the estimated number of affected candidates stated. This 'area of misunderstanding' is fraught with danger and it could increase lawlessness. An ethnic minority police officer dealing with a scenario misunderstands something because of the phrases and wording used by those involved. When used in court these misunderstandings could result in the guilty being freed or the innocent being found guilty; either way the public's faith in the police and the courts declines further.

The report recommended that recruitment and promotion procedures should 'test attitudes towards race and diversity'. This is the area of utmost concern as this could well be the thin end of the political wedge for British police officers.

And what will be tested for next? Politics? Police officers who are sympathetic to the Tories being rejected because Labour are in power or vice versa?

An E.U. wide police force is not that far away. The E.U. government does not want 15 national police forces under it, it wants one to maintain central control. Are they likely to recruit and promote people who believe the U.K. should leave the E.U.? Why not ask police officers their attitude to the E.U.? This might not be the next area for testing but in ten or twenty years....remember, the report has promoted the principal of asking political questions.

Such is the extent to which politics has



already encroached into the police that to quote one (and for very obvious reasons, anonymous) police officer based in North West England: *"It is now possible through the community relations structure to rise from (woman) police constable to chief inspector without ever having to arrest anyone"*.

This leads the writer to believe (and this was not indicated by the serving officer) that there could be conflict between those at the forefront of tackling crimes and those whose role is community relations.

In 1998 a national conference is planned with Mr. Straw as chairman. It will monitor the progress on the recruitment of black and Asian officers, the conference is in association with the Black Police Association. The opinion-formers yearn for a police force where all are 'equal' and at the very same time liaise with and support an organisation whose membership is based on racial lines.

Mr. Straw said: *"I am determined to tackle racial discrimination wherever it is found and to ensure that there are good relations between the police and the community"*. How does Mr. Straw reconcile his determination to tackle racial discrimination with his endorsement of the racially based Black Police Association?

Inspector Paul Wilson, chairman of the Black Police Association, said it welcomed the report but added: *"Policy alone is ineffective. We need action"*. The views of the White Police Association are not known.

The report found that there were still 'pockets of wholly unacceptable racist policing'. Sergeants were identified as the 'weakest link' in the management of race and community relations. The 'weakest link' charge raises the possibility of non-white culprits claiming the Sergeant's 'management of race' as the reason for their detention. Their report will be used as proof to support the culprits claim - it might seem a feeble excuse to most people but the guilty are always looking for a 'not guilty'.

The allegation against Sergeants is an example of the increasing practice of making

detrimental blanket remarks against areas where the white population are in the majority. Woe betide you if there is any remote detection of detrimental blanket remarks against areas where non-whites are in the majority.

There were 2,319 ethnic minority officers in England and Wales in September 1996, around 1.8% compared to an ethnic representation in the population of 6%. The highest ranking Asian officer in the U.K. is Tarique Ghaffur, the Assistant Chief Constable of Lancashire.

A quote from the Lancashire Evening Telegraph dated 25/11/97 reads: 'Mr Ghaffur told the Police Review magazine that it was impossible for the force to be fully representative of the 5.9% of the population which comprised people of an ethnic minority. Furthermore, Mr Ghaffur said: *"The problem we have is that members of ethnic groups don't apply. The only way we can make an inroad is to be pro-active in encouraging people to apply. We are working more closely with councillors, educational establishments and career officers as they also have a major role to play in assisting us. We cannot increase representation on our own"*.

There are 3,312 officers in Lancashire and 38 of them are from the ethnic community. Lancashire Police are hoping to attract about 90 extra officers from the ethnic minorities during the next five years. Is that about 90 of the right calibre or about 90 of varying suitability to make up the numbers.

The report singled out for praise a training initiative launched by Blackburn Police's Ethnic Minority Liaison Team, which called on the expertise of members of the ethnic community in advising community beat officers. The tail wagging the dog?

Over the years, in response to government pressure, the police have altered their priorities. We continue along the path with the report seeking a greater emphasis being given to community and race relations. It used to be 'maintaining the Queen's peace irrespective of the race (or any other factor) of the perpetrators'. Now 'maintaining good community relations' is the primary policing factor. Whenever there are disturbances in dense areas of ethnic minority population the police consult with 'community groups'. The law should be applied fairly to all and, wherever the disorder is, the police should 'maintain the Queen's peace'.

Mr Straw's plan for a politicised police force is not new. Adolph Hitler has already done it. Hitler's politicised police force was the Geheime Staatspolizei, more often referred to as the Gestapo.

There is no place in the U.K. for a police force based on political recruitment. A return to 'maintaining the Queen's peace' principles should be the number one priority for the police - the sooner the better.



# FOCUS ON CORNWALL

## Third World Shuts Down The Last Cornish Tin Mine

*By John Stevens*

TIN MINING IN BRITAIN is to end after over 2,500 years, with the closure of the last Cornish tin mine, despite heroic efforts by local people to keep it going. The industry has been destroyed by cheap Third World imports.

The last mine, South Crofty near Redruth, had been struggling in the face of undercutting by Thai and Indonesian tin mines, which enjoy the advantage of cheap sweated labour and a total indifference to the environmental ruin caused by their ruthless strip-mining techniques. Three years ago the mine was only saved from closing by 1,500 local Cornish people digging into their own pockets to invest a minimum of £200 each in the mine. As one of these small investors, the Rev Martin Boyne of Pendeen, who with his wife put in £1,000, said at the time: "We don't want Cornwall to be a wasteland, a place only for serving cream teas to tourists". The locals were helped out by Ulster-born engineer and entrepreneur Mr Gerry Wright, who invested £3million in the mine in what he described as a business decision tempered with a bit of patriotism". The mineworkers themselves worked their guts out to keep the mine going. As Mr Wright said of the mine workforce: "They have been magnificent, I can't see how we could get costs any lower". All to no avail.

Now Mr Wright, the Rev Boyne and all the other small local investors, some of them pensioners who risked their life savings so that their community should not die, have all lost the lot. Despite being scheduled to produce 2,200 tons of tin this year, South Crofty was running at a huge loss because it had to try to sell its tin on the global market, competing against dirt-cheap Asian tin produced by peasants working under River Kwai bridge labour conditions. Whilst further handicapped by the high sterling exchange rate, which makes all British produce more expensive to sell to foreigners. As a result the mine was losing about £600 on every ton of tin it sold. So South Crofty has been forced to close.

This has ended an industry for which Britain was famed 2,500 years ago in Classical Athens. Socrates, Aristotle and their contemporaries knew our land as the Cassiterides, the Tin Islands. At its peak in the 1870's tin mining employed 30,000 well-paid Cornish miners, tin was the backbone of Cornwall's economy and the St. Just area was the tin mining centre of the world. Since then cheap foreign imports from the Third World have steadily eroded Britain's tin share of the British and other markets. The Third Worlders not only undercut our tin, they wrecked the

tin market for themselves and everyone else by setting up a fixed-price cartel, the International Tin Council, which in the 1970's tried to corner the market and succeeded for a while in keeping the world tin price artificially high. The result was that consumers switched to cheaper substitutes and the world market for tin collapsed. Even today it is 18% down on its 1970's peak. The Tin Council cartel collapsed in bankruptcy in 1985 causing prices to fall to 20 year lows, which put paid to most of the then surviving Cornish mines.

The closure of the last mine will cost 266 jobs in an area where one in four men is out of work. The local Redruth and Camborne area was benefiting from the mine to the tune of about £3million a year pumped into the economy by wages and payments for the mine's goods and services. This will also be lost, forcing shops and small businesses out of business and dumping more local people on the dole. This will add to over 1,000 other job losses in Cornwall over the past year, with big lay-offs at ECCI - formerly English China Clays, but now in foreign hands - and the closure of local firms like Finn Shoes, which employed 140 people. As Mr Greg Woods, president of Redruth Chamber of Commerce put it: "Redruth is gradually dying. Cornwall was a proud and industrious place, now it is being turned into one big leisure park".

But it doesn't have to be. British factories still need tin, and South Crofty and the rest of the Cornish tin mines already closed could produce it. They could make producing it pay too, if only cheap foreign sweated labour competition was kept out of our market. Safe behind high protective tariff walls, insulated from the speculations and fluctuations of the "global market", Cornwall's tin mines - and

the rest of British industry for that matter - could thrive. This would provide jobs for productive workers, now rotting uselessly on the dole, and this would provide a living in turn for all the shopkeepers and tradesmen those workers would support if they had the wages coming in to do so.

"But surely", the parrots of the global Free Trade orthodoxy now slavishly echoed by Tory, Liberal-Democrat and new Labour alike will object, "protection will mean that British consumers will have to pay more because cheaper foreign goods are kept out". This is entirely true! But this extra is dwarfed by the extra those British consumers have to pay in taxes to finance the enormous Social Security costs of keeping millions of their fellow Britons on the dole, or on useless job-creation schemes or herded into seats of further education so as to massage the "official" unemployment figures.

Surely it is better to pay a little bit extra for Cornish tin than to pay a lot extra to keep a quarter of the Cornish population doing nothing on the dole? Or to pay a bit more for British produce in general rather than a lot more for millions of Britons doing nothing productive.

If you don't agree that the price of escaping from the Global Market is worth paying now, you will one day. For under Free Trade, Cornwall's present is all of Britain's future, especially as world population growth ensures an indefinitely continuing supply of cheap labour in the Third World.

Unless a change is accepted then Britain's future is as one big leisure park for foreign tourists. Where those Britons not rotting in a permanent underclass on the dole will eke out a living dressing up as Beefeaters or



Ships line up in an Asian port to bring in more imports





## LETTER FROM A VISITOR TO CORNWALL

By Gary Cartwright

It is good to see the White Cross of Kernow (Cornwall) and the Union Jack still flying alongside the all pervasive Euro rag at Land's End. For how much longer is another questions altogether.

The story is altogether different in the ancient and once thriving fishing port of Looe. When I visited at the beginning of July, only two fishing boats could be seen unloading their catches and both were flying....the French tricolour. Who, I ask, is to blame for this scandalous situation? The British Gov-

ernment? The Euro-dictators of Brussels? Partly, but let's not forget that other group without whom this situation could not have come about ....the Cornish Fishermen.

Two years ago, following incidents of Spanish trawlermen firing on British boats, I was staying with my family who live just outside Looe and spent some time with local fishermen. I heard about their plans to go to sea armed, to face up to the Spaniards and I heard how the Cornish boats would blockade French ports in protest at European Union fishing policies.

I also remember well the rhetoric and calls for action at Westminster Central Hall when the National Democrats turned out to show support for the fishermen. What was done? What actions were taken? The usual, predictable story, I'm afraid. Nothing was done - they were all empty words.

Whilst the fishermen of Cornwall were complaining into their beer and the rest of us watched television and waited for 'someone to do something', the Europeans got off their backsides and acted.

Fortune favours the brave, and contrary to popular belief the meek shall not inherit the earth. The meek shall inherit only what the brave have no use for.

Perhaps the Cornish fishermen lacked motivation, perhaps they were lacking in

some other quality, let their fate be a lesson to us all. **Fight Back or Go Under.**



What future? The only industry left may be the tourist trade.

Cornish Tin Mines (contd. from previous page) flogging ice cream to chattering hordes of Japanese and other East Asian tourists. Which is about the only job we can do that some Third Worlder can't do cheaper! Cornwall's tin mines are only one of many lost British industries vanished down the gullets of Asia's economic 'tigers'.

It's your choice - is Britain to end up as a foreigners' Disneyland amid dereliction within the Global Market, or safe behind our own tariff walls where we can become, not the Workshop of the World, but the Workshop for ourselves. Only the National Democrats offer any choice at all, any alternative to following the tin miners of Cornwall into economic oblivion and financial ruin.



## The Political Scene 30 Years Ago

## LOOKING BACK TO THE WINTER OF 1967

**VIETNAM DOMINATED THE news in the winter of 1967.** The war was at its peak with the Tet offensive, launched by Viet Cong suicide teams against most South Vietnam cities, putting huge pressure on the American administration to resolve the war one way or another.

Anti-war demonstrations were now almost a daily occurrence in the United States with many protesters carrying North Vietnamese flags and chanting for Ho Chi Minh. President Johnson answered his critics by flying to Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay to meet American troops in the front line. He also called up B-52 heavy bombers to make daily raids into North Vietnam.

There was little space for any other foreign news in the newspapers or on television or radio bulletins, but the British people were informed of the death of Che Guevara, shot dead in a Bolivian jungle (Oct 10th), the first heart transplant in South Africa (Dec 3rd) and the elevation of Alexander Dubcek to power in Czechoslovakia (Jan 5th).

In Britain the era of flower power had firmly taken a hold. The Woburn Abbey pop festival in the summer had capped a year of 'flowers, music and love' and the by-words for many youngsters of the time were "Turn on, tune in and drop out". The Beatles were still in their prime with the "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album topping the charts and their £100,000 psychedelic boutique opening in London. Other records topping the chart were 'San Francisco' by Scott McKenzie, 'Let's go to San Francisco' by the Flowerpot Men and 'Whiter Shade of Pale' by Procul Harum.

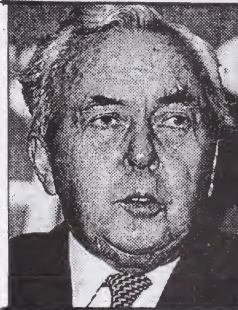
## THE GOVERNMENT

Britain had a Labour Government in the winter of 1967 led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Three years earlier he had won a close-fought general election with a majority of four, winning 317 seats to the Tories' 303 and 9 for the Liberals. It was the first Labour Government for 13 years and they came to power promising various forms of public control for the water and steel industries and a radical shift in the political emphasis of government.

Three years into their term of office they were coming under fire from all sides including the left within their ranks who were constantly putting the Government under pressure with their calls for real change and the honouring of election promises. One of the most vocal campaigns was for the abandonment of Britain's nuclear deterrent.

Michael Foot led 41 M.P.'s in a revolt against the Government over spending cuts of £712million. Another 46 refused to obey the party whip during the debate to raise national insurance contributions and to end free milk for secondary schools. The Bills

Right: Harold Wilson  
Far Right: Edward Heath



were only passed because the Tories abstained. The divisions within the party were so great that a meeting of Labour M.P.'s suspended 24 of their own number for failure to follow the Party line.

## THE OPPOSITION

The Tory Party had elected their youngest leader for over 100 years when 49 year old Edward Heath won the July 1965 leadership contest beating Reginald Maudling and Enoch Powell. Sir Alec Douglas-Home had resigned as leader earlier that year to make way for what he described as 'more vigorous management'.

The Liberal Party, despite its tiny representation in parliament was on a high after a young Liberal, David Steel, had captured a Tory stronghold in the Scottish Borders in the first by-election of the new parliament.

Despite problems within its own ranks, Labour still managed to push forward its 'liberalisation of society' policies. The Bill to legalise homosexual acts between adult men had just been passed quickly followed by the Bill to legalise abortion.

M.P.'s approved the Theatres Bill which abolished the censorship powers of the Lord Chamberlain.

The Race Relations Board published its first annual report in October 1967 calling for more legislation to cover jobs, financial facilities, housing and behaviour in public places. The Board warned that huge social problems faced Britain in the future with the immigrant population, then at 1 million, possible rising to 3 million by the year 2000.

Britain had applied for membership of the EEC after the Government won approval from the Commons with a 426 majority. It was the biggest vote in parliamentary records with just 62 members voting against Britain's application to join. However the joy of the pro-marketeers was short-lived when on November 27th 1967 French president Charles De Gaulle vetoed Britain's entry into the Common Market.

A foot-and-mouth epidemic was slowly bringing country life to a standstill with all horse-racing and hunting suspended and more than 750 farms hit by the disease. 134,000 animals had been slaughtered.

The problems of the outbreak just added to those of a Government that was in dire straits. A revitalised Tory Party captured

By Martin Wingfield



Walthamstow and Cambridge from Labour in by-elections and on November 2nd the Government lost its overall majority when Winifred Ewing won the Hamilton by-election to become the first Scottish Nationalist M.P. since 1945.

## THE ECONOMY

On November 19th 1967 the worst financial crisis in the country in 20 years was ended with the devaluation of sterling. The pound was devalued against the dollar by 14.3%. The Government borrowed more than 250million dollars to try to bolster the pound and keep the Government's spending plans but wild speculation in the money markets forced the government into a corner.

Harold Wilson, in a television broadcast, after the announcement, presented the devaluation as the key to economic expansion and growth over the next two years. He promised that the Government had found its patriotism and: "from this moment onwards we shall be putting Britain First!"

The broadcast tried to put a gloss on a humiliating climb down. The prime Minister's assertions that: "The devaluation does not mean that the pound here in Britain in your pocket or purse or in your bank has devalued" sounded a little hollow after James Callaghan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 48 hours earlier had called devaluation "a flight into escapism".

Callaghan lasted just another 10 days after devaluation before he was replaced by Roy Jenkins and moved to the Home Office. The patriotic call from Downing Street struck a chord with much of the population and despite the gloomy economic forecasts and continuing inflation, a new movement emerged under the theme: "I'm Backing Britain". The 'positive action' to replace fears and worries with optimism was started by



five typists employed at Colt Heating and Ventilation in Surbiton, Surrey, they declared they were "Backing Britain" and promised to work an extra half an hour a day free of charge. Soon throughout the country workers were doing their bit for Britain and both politicians and press praised the new patriotic mood.

"Britain may yet become a great nation" claimed Labour Minister, Edmund Dell, as he launched a new party poster supporting those helping Britain.

In fact that pre-Christmas spell in 1967 offered new hope to beleaguered Britain with the new found patriotism further enhanced when Concorde, the world's first supersonic airliner, was rolled out of its hanger in Toulouse on December 11th. The Anglo-French project had overcome numerous disputes and difficulties to become a reality that was the envy of the aviation world and made Britain's competitors in this field quite green with envy.

### RHODESIA AND SUEZ

Britain, in the eyes of the world, was facing problems. In Rhodesia, Prime Minister, Ian Smith, had turned down Harold Wilson's proposals to end the country's 13 months of UDI. Further embarrassment came when the Rhodesian Appeal Court overturned the Queen's reprieve of three black murderers who had been sentenced to death. Britain was to withdraw from Suez and after 128 years British troops and advisers left the city of Aden handing it over to the National Liberation Front for the People's Republic of South Yemen.

### KENYAN ASIANS

There was another urgent problem stemming from Britain's colonial past facing the country. In 1967 61,377 Commonwealth immigrants arrived to settle in Britain, 11,000 more than in 1966. This alone was of concern to the Government but the events of January and February 1968 sent alarm bells ringing throughout Westminster. Kenyan Asians, all holding British passports, began arriving in Britain at the rate of 1,500 a week. Home Secretary James Callaghan rushed through legislation to try to stem the tide of Asian immigrants from East Africa. He told the British people in a television broadcast: "We have a responsibility to our own people at home as well as to the millions of British passport holders abroad".

Despite the onset of Spring there would be little reprieve for the Government which was gripped in a downward spiral of disaster. March would see the Tories capture four seats from Labour in by-elections with Kenneth Baker the new Tory M.P. for Acton. The wayward George Brown was to resign as Foreign Secretary, anti-Vietnam war demonstrations were to come to London and Labour were to hit their own supporters hardest when the budget raised taxes on petrol, cigarettes, beer, spirits and gambling.



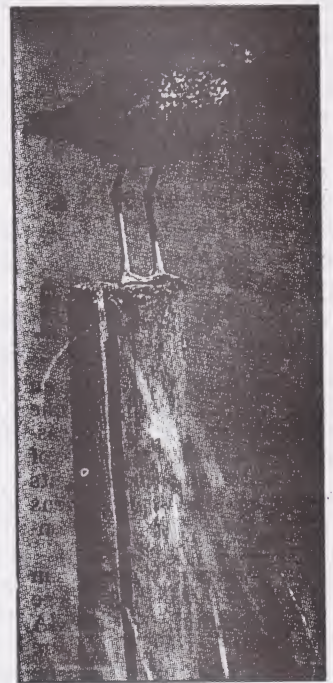
## RIVER PLUNDERING HITS BIRDLIFE

THE PRIVATISATION of Britain's water companies might have provided a killing for those in the City and a quick profit for their eager shareholders, but for Britain's birdlife it has been an unmitigated disaster.

To meet demand, the privatised water companies have started taking water from rivers and streams which in turn has led to the drying up of marshes and wetlands. Instead of spending money repairing the leaks that plague the water system throughout the United Kingdom, the water companies prefer to provide dividends for their shareholders and cover for the lost water by plundering Britain's rivers and streams.

Such a policy, in just two years, is having a disastrous effect on the natural habitat of our wading birds leading the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to call for immediate action from the water companies.

"Water companies must stop drawing water from rivers and streams and step up efforts to stem mains leakages" demands the RSPB. Wetlands and marshes in southern and eastern England have been hit the worst. Birds such as the lapwing are either not nesting or their eggs are not hatching because their natural habitat has disappeared. The redshank cannot feed its young because the soft mud is now just too hard.



The Redshank



Wetland birds under threat

With the inland wetlands drying up, the lapwing and redshank are being forced to fly to coastal estuaries which is increasing the competition for space and creating stress on the birds for which the estuary is their natural habitat. The pilfering of water from our rivers is leading to dried-up and deserted inland marshes and overcrowded coastal plains.

The water companies say: "It's nothing to do with us, Guv". The Water Services Association claims that the problem has come about because of a lack of rainfall and that in the last two years they have saved more than 100 gallons a day from mains leakages through maintenance work.



# LOSS OF EDEN: A trilogy about the First World War by John Masters

*By Martin Wingfield*

**THE AUTHOR:** John Masters was born in Calcutta in 1914. After being educated in England, he returned to India in 1934 and joined the Fourth Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles, then serving on the North West Frontier.

He saw active service in Waziristan in 1937 and, after the outbreak of war, in Iraq, Syria and Persia. In 1944 he joined General Wingate's Chindits in Burma. He fought at the Singu Bridgehead, the capture of Mandalay, at Toungoo and on the Mawchi Road.

John Masters retired from the Army in 1948 as Lieutenant-Colonel with the DSO and OBE.

He started writing in the late 1940's and his first novel, 'Nightrunners of Bengal' was published in 1951. John Masters wrote 15 epic novels of which the 'Loss of Eden' trilogy were his final three.

He died in Mexico in 1983.

"ENGLAND, OUR ENGLAND" - on the brink of war. In the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, the bird watcher of Falloden, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stood looking out of his window at the lights in St James' Park, a private secretary at his side.

The private secretary said: "Some of the lamps are going out, sir. Is it in case the Germans send over Zeppelins to drop bombs?"

Edward Grey, worn and weary, said slowly: "The lamps are going out all over Europe. We shall not see them lit again in our lifetime".

So runs the preface in John Masters' book "Now, God Be Thanked", first in his trilogy "Loss of Eden". The other two books "Heart of War" and "By The Green Of Spring", as with the first, follow the fortunes of four families through the period of the Great War starting July 1914 up to Christmas 1919.

The books, although novels, could, in a way, be called docudramas. Everything about the storyline is based on real events with the battles and politicians of the time living their real-life parts. Throughout the books are reports from the national newspapers of the time and in many cases the lives of the fictitious characters are affected by the real events that took place.

The trilogy, an epic in every sense. John Masters' superb description of the daily enables you to feel part of the tragic events of the First World War. Not just his descriptions of the trenches on the Somme or the aerial battles, the front lines, but also the civilian life at home England, and back from the battlefield in the villages of France.

"Now God Be Thanked" takes its title from Rupert Brooke's poem of peace written in 1914:

"Now, God be thanked who has matched us with His hour,  
And Caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping,  
With hand made sure, clear eye, and sharpened power,  
To turn, swimmers into cleanness leaping,

Glad from a world grown old and cold and weary,  
Leave the sick hearts that honour could not move,  
And half-men, and their dirty songs and dreary,  
And all the emptiness of love!

Oh! We, who have known shame, we have found release there,  
Where there's no ill, no grief, but sleep has mending,  
Naught broken save this body, lost but breath;  
Nothing to shake the laughing heart's long peace there  
But only agony, and that has ending;  
And worst friend and enemy is but Death."

Brooke's poem is somehow the theme that runs through the book. It's the story of a country and its families at war. July 1914 - the storm clouds of the Great War gather and darken even the bright sunshine of the endless summer of Britain's Golden Age. 1918 dawns desolate over the fields of Flanders. Decimated by the worst war the world has ever seen, neither British nor German troops can break the deadlock of the



trenches. After four years of murderous stalemate, peace seems buried for ever. But finally one by one the guns fall silent....

From the North West Frontier to the war in France and the civil war in Ireland, John Masters follows the fortunes of four Kent families - the Cates, the Rowlands, the Strattons and the Gorses - through the cataclysm that ended the golden Edwardian Age for ever.

It is at the height of the Golden Age that our book begins, on Saturday 4th July 1914 at Henley-on-Thames with their annual Regatta and from then, over the next five years, we follow our four families through every aspect of the war. From generals in the field to the conscript Private, from pilots in the sky to the mechanic on the aerodrome, and from the girls in the factories to the women drivers on the frontline.

From one family, Commander Tom Rowland RN experienced the true nature of the 'World War' aboard the cruiser 'Penrith'.

"The wind whistled through and round and over and under the thin bridge plating as though it had not existed. Wind was the predominant impression Tom had of Punt Arenas, the small Chilean town and port on the west shore of the Magellan Strait - the



southernmost town in the world. The wind had been blowing when they arrived in the morning, hot in pursuit of the elusive German cruiser 'Dresden' rumoured to be in the South Atlantic."

The characters that in most cases travel through the three books are not heroes. They are characters drawn from English life of the time and projected into the horrific war scenario. Bill Hoggins makes his fortune from the war by buying up and canning condemned meat to sell to the Ministry of War for frontline rations. From a despised wheeler-dealer in the first book he rises to become a 'Lord of the Manor' by the last book making his fortune from the misery of others and ousting the existing Lord of the Manor, whose family had been devastated by losses at the front and financial hardship at home.

It's John Masters' descriptive gift that makes the books so readable. On almost every page there is some episode, time or place that is so vividly described that the reader is transported back to Britain at war in 1914-18.

The books' chapters are in diary-form, broken into dates and places..... "Near Loos, France: Saturday, September 25th 1915. "The ground all around was covered with corpses. Peering out from the rim of the quarry, Frank thought that over half of them were Jocks - their kilts spread over them like shrouds, their bare, wet backsides turned up in obscene taunting gestures at the clouds. Fifteen dead Germans lay in the quarry itself, mostly blasted by a single shell,



Cutting the wire - a very unpopular job

two bayoneted in the face and stomach by the Weald's C Company and Pioneers when they stormed the quarry yesterday.....to be driven out later.....to retake it an hour ago."

The books are packed with songs, poems and ditties of the time from a full chorusline on a stage at a London theatre during time on leave to the lone soldier on watch in a rain-soaked trench in Flanders....

"If you want to find the old battalion,  
I know where they are, I know where  
they are,

If you want to find the old battalion,  
I know where they are, I know where  
they are,

They're hanging on the old barbed wire,  
I've seen 'em, I've seen 'em,  
Hanging on the old barbed wire,  
I've seen them,  
Hanging on the old barbed wire."

The three books together make a mammoth read. It's history of the First World War that, taken alongside the numerous newspaper reports, is a very plausible description of how the conflict affected the 50 million Britons of the time.

The horrors of the trenches pile page upon page throughout the books yet never become repetitive or tedious. Each new description more vivid than the last....

"The darkness was lit by flares and the orange burst of shells. He was so tired that he could not keep his eyelids open. His body ached and sagged. It was one o'clock in the morning. The Germans had counter-attacked once more, at dusk, trying to take the position they had evacuated. Their shelling had been continuous until the actual moment when their infantry assaulted; and then it had only lifted from the captured trench itself; the curtain of shells and bombs had never ceased to fall on all the flanks of the Wealds, isolating them from contact with any world or being other than themselves, and their attackers. Madness, hell, demoniac lunacy, he thought through the dark fog of fatigue. What he had seen during the hours of daylight was burned into his brain....."

'Now God Be Thanked', 'Heart of War', and 'By The Green of Spring' are published by Sphere Books ISBN 0 7221 0468 5.



## AFTERMATH

Have you forgotten yet....?

For the world's events have rumbled on  
since those gagged days,  
Like traffic checked while at the crossing  
of city-ways;

The haunted gap in your mind has filled  
with thoughts that flow  
Like clouds in the heaven of life; and you  
a man reprieved to go,  
Taking your peaceful share of Time, with  
joy to spare.

But the past is just the same - and War's  
a bloody game....

Have you forgotten yet....?

Look down, and swear by the slain that  
you'll never forget.

Do you remember the dark months you  
held the sector at Mametz

The nights you watched and wired and  
dug and piled sandbags on  
parapets?

Do you remember the rats; and the  
stench

Of corpses rotting in front of the front-  
line trench -

And dawn coming, dirty-white and chill  
with hopeless rain?

Do you ever stop and ask, "Is it all going  
to happen again?"

Do you remember that hour of din  
before the attack -

And the anger, the blind compassion  
that seized and shook you then

As you peered at the doomed and  
haggard faces of your men?

Do you remember the stretcher cases  
lurching back

With dying eyes and lolling heads - those  
ashen-grey

Masks of the lads who once were keen  
and kind and gay?

Have you forgotten yet....?

Look up, and swear by the green of  
the spring that you'll never forget.

Siegfried Sassoon (March 1919)





# FIGHTING OFF THE SUPERSTORE THREAT



THE BUSTLING TOWN OF Cockermouth in West Cumbria is unusual in this day and age. The sights, smells and noises of its town-centre livestock market are hard to find anywhere else in Britain in the 1990's, yet this thriving community on the edge of the Lake District is facing drastic change in its lifestyle because of proposals to build a new Sainsbury's superstore and the implications of this development.

Over the years Cockermouth's focus has shifted from agriculture and industry to tourism but the town centre market has remained an unchanging pivot of the town. Cockermouth has grown rapidly despite losing key employers such as Thomas Armstrong and the Miller's shoe factory. In 1965 it was listed as one of Britain's 'Gem Towns' and was said to be "so splendid and so precious that the ultimate responsibility for its up-keep should be a national concern". Now, more than 30 years on, Cockermouth has become a dormitory town for commuters to West Cumbria's industrial coastline at Sellafield, Whitehaven and Workington. It's charm and market town atmosphere remains but it is almost as if it has become a victim of its own success.

The community has continued to grow and thrive in this far-flung corner of England and because of this it has attracted the attention

of the 'Superstore Brigade'. Sainsbury's are making a play for the site of Mitchells livestock market in the centre of town, making Mitchells, a firm that has been in the town for more than 120 years, an offer they couldn't refuse. Their acquisition of the site, if successful, will change the face of this part of Cumbria and in the process devastate the town centre of Cockermouth.

There is hardly a town centre in England that hasn't been destroyed by the advent of superstore shopping. No longer is Britain a nation of shopkeepers. Superstores have forced small retail businesses to the wall with

*By Martin Wingfield*

small town centre shops vacant and unsaleable all over the country because the public now goes to the superstore rather than supporting their small traders. If Sainsbury's gets the go-ahead for its superstore, the small traders in Cockermouth will face the consequences. The town centre butchers, fruiterers, hardware stores and grocers will go to the wall in a matter of months rather than years and the thousands of visitors who flock to the town centre for their shopping and the local pubs will stay away when many





# Windscale Returns To Haunt Nuclear Industry

FORTY YEARS after Britain's first nuclear accident, work is to be started to clear the nuclear material from its tomb on the Windscale site in Cumbria.

On October 17th 1957 the Windscale Atomic Energy plant in Cumbria was shut down after a fire in one of the nuclear piles led to the escape of radioactivity. The Atomic Energy Authority reassured the public at the time by announcing that the radioactivity had been blown out to sea, although for months after the fire milk, produced in local farms, had to be destroyed because it contained six times the permissible level of radio-iodine.

The cause of the fire was not really understood. The two Windscale piles were used for military purposes. They were fuelled by uranium rods in aluminium cans. The cans were laid in channels in a stack of graphite blocks which were cooled by air



The smiling face of Windscale hides a dangerous past

## Fighting off the superstore threat (contd)

premises start being boarded up and the only shops left are those selling arts, crafts and antiques.

But the death-knell for Cockermouth town centre will not be the only consequence if the Sainsbury application goes ahead. Mitchells, backed by Sainsbury money, are seeking to relocate to a greenfield site south of the A66 three miles from the town centre. The opening up of the green field site by the A66 for urban development will mean that the council will be unable to refuse planning permission for a proposed 127-dwelling housing development.

Jill Perry, co-ordinator for Friends of the Earth in West Cumbria summed up the situation succinctly:

*"We have objected to the supermarket and the Mitchells move because it involves development on the other side of the A66 on an undeveloped green field site. We feel it would encourage urban sprawl".*

For those of us like Jill Perry who have a clear vision of the type of Britain we seek to nurture and protect, the decisions facing the future of Cockermouth are unequivocal:

- There should be no Sainsbury's in Cockermouth. We should seek to protect and nurture the livelihoods of the small traders in the town.
- Mitchells livestock market should stay in the town centre. Its business there has been created over the years by the farmers of the area.
- There should be no move by Mitchells to the A66 site because that will encourage the go ahead for the housing development on the greenfield site and will lead to further destruction of Britain's fast-disappearing countryside.

The final decision with regard to the options facing Cockermouth now lies with the Government. Let's hope they can see things as clearly as we can!

blowing over them. The fire was started when the fuel rods overheated and several cans burst allowing radioactive material to escape.

Workers on the site involved in fighting the fire seemed oblivious to the danger they were in and pushed thousands of glowing, highly radioactive nuclear fuel elements out of the reactor pile. The fire raged for two days and was eventually extinguished by dousing the pile with water. Although no one died directly from the accident, experts now claim that radiation fall-out from the fire may have led to more than 100 extra local deaths from cancer.

On 8th December 1957 an inquiry into the fire found that responsibility for the accident was down to bad judgement, wrong methods, faulty equipment and insufficient staffing.

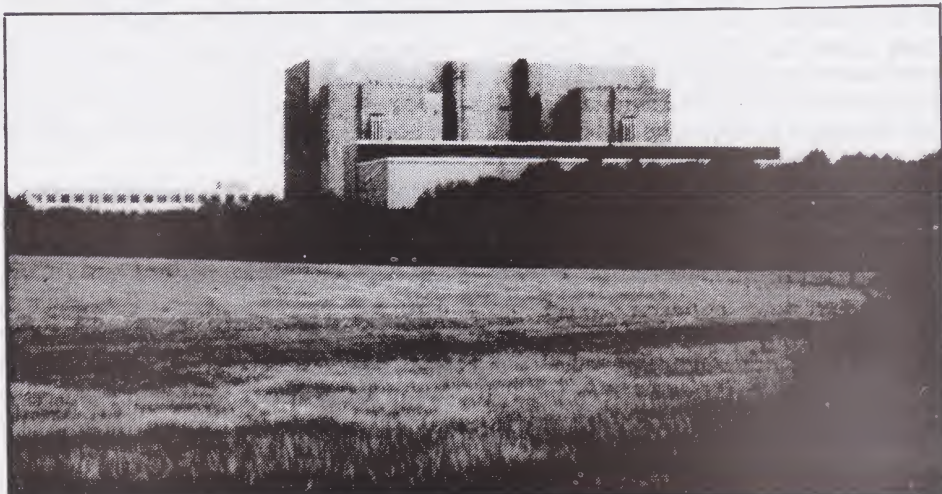
Now, exactly 40 years on, the UK Atomic Energy Authority are having to clear up the debris of the disaster. The work will take eight years and will cost £60 million. It involves dismantling the inside of the core of one of the two nuclear piles built at Wind-

scale in the 1940's to produce plutonium for the nuclear weapons programme.

A robotic arm attached to a 45ft high mast will be used to remove 2,500 tons of graphite blocks and 10 tons of damaged fuel inside the 7ft thick concrete shield that was put in place after the fire. The waste will be removed and packaged for storage in a purpose-built surface store at Sellafield.

This whole incident underlines why Britain should be very wary of any expansion of its nuclear industry. 40 years after the first nuclear accident in Britain we are only now being able to tackle the problem of clearing up the mess left by it. Any present day problems at Sellafield and we are leaving a legacy that our children will have to face in 2038.

The nuclear industry is just too dangerous. Alternative energy has none of these problems, and it is in solar, wind and tidal power that our country should be investing. Renewable energy that will not leave a deadly legacy buried under seven foot of concrete for future generations to deal with.



Nuclear power is not the only answer to Britain's energy needs



# TROUBLESHOOTING

**SPECIAL - BY TINA WINGFIELD**

DURING THE LAST TWO DECADES the social and political power wielded by the Gay lobby and 'Pink Politics' has increased quite disproportionately in relation to its numbers. The 'victim status' days of homosexuality and homosexuals, so classically captured in the 1970's 'conscience-pricking' television drama portraying the life of Quentin Crisp, are long-gone. The gradual, and somewhat grudging, acknowledgement by the heterosexual public that consenting adults ought to be free to do as they like in private, effectively lifted the lid of a Gay 'Pandora's Box'.

For the homosexual lobby were not satisfied with society's mere acceptance that it is morally wrong to victimise individuals simply because of non-conformity to established social 'norms'; that the private domain of the individual really should be his castle. This small concession to compassion was not enough. The homosexual lobby sought to extend the reach of this newly-accredited 'freedom of preference' beyond the confines of the private domain...and they have succeeded. The new '90's homosexual does not confine him/herself to silence in the shadows, they are no longer quiet, tolerated, 'consenting adults in private' but loud, vociferous 'alternative' adult, very much revelling in and demanding the public limelight. An old saying springs to mind: "Give them an inch and they'll take a mile".

If anyone doubts the growing power of 'pink politics' they need only to look at the composition of the New Labour Government - and the 'genre' of their social policies. Well placed within Blair's ministerial team are self-proclaimed homosexuals - Chris Smith, Minister for Heritage and Angela Eagle, Junior Environment Minister. Ben Bradshaw, MP for Exeter and Stephen Twigg, MP for Enfield, Southgate are just two of the rumoured 40 homosexual Labour M.P.'s to have formally 'come out' of the closet. A rumour which seems to gain some weight in light of the recent launch of Labour MP's parliamentary campaign to force a vote on lowering the age of consent for homosexual sex; and to bring to the top of the political agenda the related issues of a relaxation of the ban on homosexuals serving in the military and the repeal of Section 28 of the Local Government Act which bans the promotion of homosexuality by public authorities.

During the campaign launch, Labour MP Stephen Twigg said that he was confident that there was "overwhelming" support in the new Parliament for lowering the age of consent from 18 to 16 and the repeal of Section 28. Confidence not misplaced if the results of a poll commissioned by BBC 2's television programme "Gaytime" is an accurate

## PINK POLITICS



Stephen Twigg, M.P.

reflection of the dominant view among Labour MP's. Of the 140 MP's questioned, 93% were in favour of lowering the age of consent to 16 and 91% in favour of both lifting the ban on homosexuals in the armed forces and repealing Section 28.

It would seem, however, that the formal repeal of Section 28 is not an urgent priority for the Government which, informally, encourages teachers to ignore the law. Included amongst the literature and materials on display during the recent launch of a government initiative to "improve moral standards in schools" was a new sex education guide. The primary school sex education pack, entitled "A Whole Approach to Sex Education", produced by 'Healthwise' - an independent health education authority that receives funding from 17 local education authorities - recommends that "children should not be taught that homosexuality is wrong".

Referring to the 1988 Local Government Act (Section 28), which makes it an offence for a local authority to promote homosexuality, the pack advises that "the law does not apply to individual teachers or schools and does not limit teaching about the issue. It continues: "Teachers should remember that we all have a 'sexual career' and for many this will include homosexual experiences at some time in their lives".

In addition to suggesting ways in which teachers can discuss with children (as young as 4) homosexuality and anal sex, the pack

urges teachers "not to try to promote any type of family or home life as the norm", and encourages the employment of images of 'different' kinds of families, such as a lesbian couple with children.

The Government's 'informal' flouting of laws and traditional practices designed to uphold the heterosexual imperative is not confined to the area of education. Ben Bradshaw, MP for Exeter, was recently awarded a House of Commons 'Spouse's Pass' for his 'partner', Neil Dalglish. The Pass allows the MP's homosexual lover access to a range of Commons' facilities, including the gymnasium and Members' Family Room. The MP also hopes to gain 'travel rights' for Mr. Dalglish, which would entitle him to an annual allocation of 15 first-class return rail tickets between Westminster and the Constituency - currently worth around £1,845 (paid for out of public funds). In a letter to Ann Taylor, leader of the Commons, he called for a change in the current rules governing travel rights for MP's which limit the allowance to married couples only, linking his claim to a case currently being fought in the European Court by Cherie Blair QC on behalf of two Southampton lesbians. Referring to 'Cherie's' battle to extend cheap travel concessions for spouses of rail firm employees to lovers of the same sex on grounds of discrimination, the MP confided that "a lot of my younger colleagues have come up with the same problem for their partners who are having to foot the enormous bill for travelling back and forth to a constituency themselves".

In her crusade to stamp out discrimination on the grounds of sexual preference, Cherie Blair shares the support and enthusiasm of the Prime Minister. At the 26th Gay Pride Festival recently held in London, the Heritage Minister, Stephen Twigg, delivered a message reaffirming the PM's commitment to gay rights: "Tony wants you to know that he wants a Britain free from discrimination". A Festival spokesperson summed up the homosexual movement's opinion of the new Labour Government and 'Tony' thus: "those on the (Gay Pride) march cheered as they passed Downing Street".

Cause for concern given that the legitimate role of Government is to protect and nurture those social institutions which provide the building blocks of our society; the essential elements which give society its 'order'. The Labour Party won the support of the British people by claiming to champion the interests of 'The Family' and to uphold decent family values. Tony Blair reassured



# Dead Men Do Tell Tales

THIS BOOK IS written by William R. Maples PhD and Michael Browning. It is published by Manadarin, priced £5.99 and is available from all good bookshops.....The storyline is 'the strange and fascinating cases of a forensic anthropologist'

This is not a standard review as such, it is simply a note of various observations. It is still a mystery why the reviewer chose to buy this book in the first place but it was well worth the gamble of sampling a new area of reading.

Prospective readers of this book are reminded that the honest descriptions of the forensic anthropologist's workplace, the scenes of the crimes and the tools of the trade and their purpose, might cause some to feel a little ill at ease. However this does not alter the fact that it was, without doubt, a very good read.

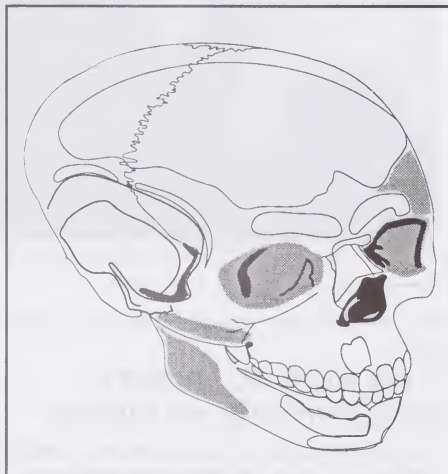
The following description gives a fair indication of the honesty which is ever present in this work: "thousands of co-mingled bone fragments pour out of the vinyl body bag" - the calcined skeletons were discovered in a fire-wasted cabin. After seeing photographs of the position in which the bones were discovered the authors state "it soon became clear that we were dealing with a pair of adult human remains, one male, one female, both Caucasoid. The female was very likely between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years. The male was probably between forty-five and sixty years of age". When the identities were known he was correct in what he stated, the female was twenty-one and the male was forty-nine.

These to-the-point descriptions are scattered throughout the book and on page 244 the authors discuss the return of U.S. soldiers from Vietnam for identification. When the remains are received they are sorted, they comment: "The Asiatic bones, which are classified as 'South-east Asian Mongoloid' in official terminology, are also winnowed out" they are returned to Vietnam.

Both extracts contain references to items which have been classified 'sensitive' and 'politically incorrect' by those who make a

very good living by undertaking this wholly unnecessary line of so-called work.

The subject might seem a little morbid, however, in the first example, the precise adoption of scientific fact enabled identification and thereby assisted the police to bring the perpetrators of the crimes to justice. Would the politically correct lobby prefer to deny

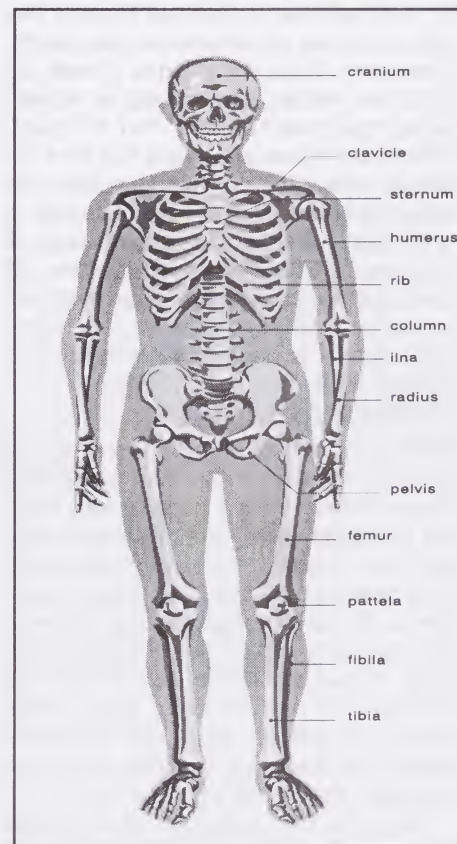


the possibility of achieving results by the way described? Do they want murderers to walk free as opposed to gaining sound convictions using the politically incorrect methods?

The above two examples are by no means the only instances where run-of-the-mill science flies in the face of what the opinion formers would want us to believe. It is most refreshing to read a subject written in a matter of fact way where conclusions are drawn out of logic without regard to what thought-fashion might like to dictate. Facts before political correctness, the right order!

It is more than pleasing to report that this book will most definitely upset the politically correct lobby but, as we all know, a blank page would fail their test on the grounds that it is all white. This publication, wittingly or unwittingly, continues the stream of publicly available literature which openly undermines the people and culture destroying we-are-all-the-same-under-the-skin mentality.

Interestingly, one unexpected area of discussion within the book centres on the

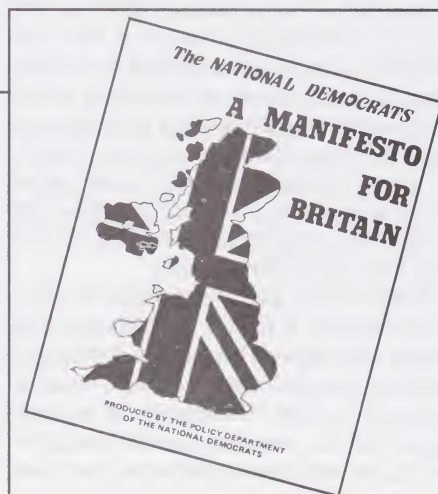


methods of execution used in the various States of the United States of America and concludes with the one which is the least painful and most instantaneous. The method will not be disclosed here (you will have to read the book!) but almost anything is better than being "hung by the neck until dead". Hang 'em and flog 'em lobbyists are not doing themselves any favours whatsoever by seeking the restoration of hanging.

The National Democrats' desire for the restoration of capital punishment is exactly right. Discussions need to be based on this rather than calling for the restoration of hanging. It might seem a small point but surely the point of capital punishment is exactly that and not capital revenge. The latter, quite understandably, is how some methods of capital punishment are perceived. We can take great comfort that science readily accepts the differences between races.

## TROUBLESHOOTING (Contd.)

the electorate, time and again, of his commitment to 'traditional values' stating often that "the values of a decent society are in many ways the value of the family". Clearly however, Blair and his 'Party of the Family' do not intend to use the power invested in them by the trusting British public to protect and uphold such family values. The people must look elsewhere for a political representative with the courage to close the lid on this Gay 'Pandora's Box'.



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# Edmund Burke's Legacy (Part 2)

By Andrew Webster

PART ONE OF this article (Vanguard No. 51) outlined five of Edmund Burke's key ideas which are of relevance to nationalism. These were: that man is tied to a family, locality and nation; that society is organic rather than mechanistic; that the past, present and future are linked; that as a nation we must put our own people first; and that equality, like most abstract doctrines, is "a monstrous fiction". These points were all fundamental to Burke's worldview. We will now examine some further ideas which are perhaps less well known, but are nonetheless valuable postscripts which help us to understand Burke in greater depth.

## 6. WISE PREJUDICES

In today's climate, wisdom and prejudice are seen as opposite. Prejudices (pre-judgements in advance of the facts - usually negative pre-judgements) are considered ignorant and irrational. Edmund Burke would have been surprised by this. Unlike modern liberals, Burke examined the origin of prejudice, its nature and function. Prejudice originates in past, collective experiences and contains "the wisdom of the ages". Burke wrote of prejudices: "the longer they have lasted, and the more generally they have prevailed, the more we cherish them". (1)

This is far from irrational. As individuals we have a limited experience of the world, because our lives are short. We rely on knowledge accumulated by generations of our ancestors, which provides a useful shortcut to dealing with our own problems. Our ancestors learned to fear the unknown. When foreign peoples descended on a community (the Danes, Vikings and others) it led to dislocation, conflict and loss. Only people with no experience of history could possibly welcome outsiders and not feel prejudice against them.

The nature of prejudice is a feeling or emotion which transcends reason. Burke claimed: "When our feelings contradict our theories...the feelings are true, and the theory is false". Feelings are not easy to convey in rational terms. Some of the people who hold prejudices may indeed be ignorant and inarticulate. However the prejudices themselves cannot be ignorant, since they are never the product solely of one mind or time.

The function of prejudice is to act as a survival aid. It rescues us from danger when we do not have time to think from first principles. When humans are confronted by a lion they feel fear. Perhaps they have never met a lion before and its intentions may be entirely benign. But the collective experience of our species is that lions are hostile and so we have a prejudice against them. Burke's conclusion, therefore, is that prejudices are wise. Men of understanding "instead of exploding general prejudices, employ their sagacity to discover the latent wisdom which prevails in them". If they find this wisdom,

PAGE 24



St. Mary's Church, Beaconsfield - Edmund Burke's final resting place.

"they think it more wise to continue the prejudice".

## 7. WE HAVE NO "RIGHTS" EXCEPT THOSE WE INHERIT

Human rights are a topical issue. Western politicians argue that every adult person should have the right to vote, and they condemn autocratic countries. But is the right to vote universal to all humans? It may be appropriate in certain Western cultures, but it is surely less important in places like Afghanistan or New Guinea, where it has no roots and is an alien imposition. Are there any rights universal to all humans? Some might include the right to hold private property; the right of children not to be physically punished by their teachers; the right of criminals to be treated humanely. But such rights do not have universal assent, so how can they be applied to every nation and every age?

For Edmund Burke, rights were not universal but particular to each society and handed down by our forefathers. Burke claimed that his view of rights was the traditional British view. In Magna Carta and in the 1689 Declaration of Right - the cornerstone of our constitution - there is no mention of "the rights of man". In these documents, rights were regarded as a patrimony or inheritance. Burke defined rights as: "an entailed inheritance derived to us from our forefathers, and to be transmitted to our posterity; an estate specially belonging to the people of this kingdom without any reference whatever to any more general or prior right". (2). We receive and transmit our privileges "in the same manner in which we enjoy and transmit our property and our lives" (i.e. by legal and genetic inheritance).

Modern critics see this position as "startlingly illiberal". It implies, for instance, that people who have no bequest of democracy or liberty from their ancestors have no automatic right to them. "Freedom is not so much a right that is a necessary part of being human but an inheritance that is handed down

to the British people as a piece of property might be" (3). If Burke is correct, Westminster-style democracies will never flourish in Africa or Asia, which lack the culture out of which democracy emerged. Britain's liberties would have no relevance outside Britain and would not be for export except to people of our own blood.

In Burke's day, Britain's Empire was a possible means of exporting liberties, but, he implied, only to her own colonists. "Wherever the Chosen race and sons of England worship freedom they will turn their faces towards you. The more they multiply the more friends you will have....Slavery they can have anywhere. It is a weed that grows in every soil. Freedom they can have from none but you" (4). It is no accident that Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.A. are among the world's few stable democracies. Such things as freedom of the press and the secret ballot were British inventions. Our liberties were not derived from universal principles but were the legacy of our ancestors' hard-won battles. As National Democrats we uphold the rights of the British people, but we do not wish to impose such rights on other lands.

## 8. SECRET AND OPEN GOVERNMENT

Like other M.P.'s of his day, Burke gained his seat as the 'placeman' of a wealthy patron. Aided by the Whig Lord Rockingham, he became M.P. for Wendover and later for Bristol and then Malton in Yorkshire. Even so, by 18th Century standards Burke was an honest politician and his hatred of corruption cut short his career. Burke held office only briefly as Paymaster of the Forces from 1782-3. The establishment probably distrusted him and the feeling was mutual. In Burke's *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents* (1770) he exposed a "dual system of government" (open and secret). Burke alleged that behind an appearance of parliamentary debate, "a cabal of the closet and the back-stair was substit-



## Edmund Burke's Legacy (contd.)

uted in place of a national administration".

Although opposed to universal adult suffrage, Burke supported both freedom of speech and open debate. He wanted citizens to express their views without hazard "even though against a predominant and fashionable opinion". He believed in principled argument and despised governments in which "all their measures are decided before they are debated". This system of rule by secret consensus is alive and well. Its dangers are twofold. Firstly secret government favours vocal special interest groups which are blind to the needs of the nation. This undermines the authority of Parliament, which is "a trustee for the whole and not for the parts". Burke would have opposed legislation framed by homosexual activists, for instance. Secondly, secret governments are easy to subvert by foreign interests. Burke wrote that the worst factions were those "under the direction of foreign powers". The government is not accountable to Argentina, Ireland or Europe but to its own people.

## 9. THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

At a time when governments were drawn from "all the talents", Burke was "the champion and idealiser of party" (5). He ridiculed Chatham's cabinet of 1766 as "a piece of mosaic...here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers; king's friends and republicans; whigs and Tories....". Burke was an ideologist who advocated what was then a novel concept: a party system. Burke defined a party as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavours the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed". He hoped that parties would be more public-spirited than factions based on personal ambition. After all, people do not own power for their own benefit, but are "temporary possessors" of it, appointed to serve the nation.

Edmund Burke's ideal party was one of "firm, determined patriots...who will fix the state upon these bases of morals and politics which are our old and immemorial and, I hope, will be our eternal possession" (6). His great fear was that opportunists and mercenaries might take power and, for personal gain, actually dissolve the nation they were elected to run. "The whole chain and continuity of the Commonwealth would be broken. No one generation would be able to link with the other. Men would become little better than flies of a summer". Britain can only be well-governed by people with "long views", committed for ever to the welfare of the indigenous population.

\*\*\*\*\*

To end on a lighter note, Edmund Burke was a great advocate of leisure and relaxation. As an M.P., he was well-qualified for this. In Burke's day, M.P.'s were on holiday between five and six months of the year - to give time for grouse shooting, fox hunting and other

# Where There's A Will There's A Way



There is nothing new in a political party like the National Democrats saying that they are in continuous need of extra finances. We make no apology for repeating it here.

However you may not be aware of one of the ways in which this can be done. That way is to remember the National Democrats in your will. If you have already written your will, then why not add a codicil for the benefit of the party?

Although you will never know, your bequest may be the one that ensures the vital breakthrough is made to help us achieve office and thereby restoring the pride and dignity of the British nation.

You bequest will allow you to continue to support the National Democrats when you cannot help it in any other way - although many wish they could!

For the sake of British Sons and Daughters, remember the National Democrats in your will.

pursuits. In contrast, members of the French Assembly, to Burke's horror, were always working. He declared: "They who always labour can have no true judgement. You never give yourselves time to cool. You can never survey the work you have finished. You can never plan the future by the past" (7). Perhaps readers would like to try this line of argument on their bosses, teachers or partners? It is unlikely to impress them. But, as always with Burke, he does have a valid point.

1. For Burke's view of prejudice, see his *Reflections on the French Revolution*, J.M. Dent & Sons, 1955, p.84.
2. Burke discusses rights in his *Reflections on the French Revolution*, pp29-33.
3. *England and the French Revolution*, Stephen Prickett, Macmillan, 1989, p.49.
4. Cited in *Spirit of England*, Arthur Bryant, Collins, 1982.
5. For Burke's view of parties, see *Edmund Burke: His Life and Opinions*, Stanley Ayling, John Murray Publishers, 1988, p.73.
6. Letter to a Member of the French National Assembly, 1791.
7. Ibid. Note that the last sentence is often quoted out of context, giving the opposite meaning to that which Burke intended. He did think we can plan the future by the past.

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## 1975 Referendum

Sir,

I refer to the 'Vote No referendum of 1975' article which appeared in Vanguard no. 51.

The breakdown of the House of Commons free vote of 396 to 170 to continue membership is as follows:-

### VOTED YES

249 Tories  
135 labour  
12 Liberals

### VOTED NO

144 labour  
7 Tories  
11 Scottish Nationalists  
6 Ulster Unionists  
2 Plaid Cymru

My comments on the voting are as follows:-

1. The support-British-interests-in-the-face-of-the-EU stance postured by the Tories over recent years is pathetic. They voted 249 to 7 to continue membership. There are Tory Party members who complain about what the EU are doing but it is the Tories who voted for it. The Tories have no grounds for complaining. If they feel so strongly about the EU then they should resign from the Tory Party.
2. Included in the 144 Labour M.P.'s who voted 'No' were seven Cabinet ministers - Mr Harold Wilson accepted the idea of giving his colleagues a 'licence to differ' instead of insisting on the traditional doctrine of collective responsibility which alone emphasises the trouble within Labour at that time. (There were also 30 other Labour ministers who voted 'No').
3. All Ulster Unionists voted 'No'. Why could they not take this line when the Maastricht Treaty was going through Parliament? If they had then the Maastricht Treaty would not have got through. I can find no reason why they supported John Major.
4. All Scottish Nationalists voted 'No'. The Scottish National Party now want an 'Independent Scotland in Europe'. In all my reading about the EU I can find nothing which could have changed the minds of Scottish Nationalists from 'no' to 'yes'. Mr Alec Salmond should look at the remains of the Scottish part of the British fishing industry. Does he think that Scotland alone could have prevented this industrial butchery?
5. I presume that Plaid Cymru have now changed their stance from 'no' to 'yes'. Can one of Vanguard's Welsh readers confirm if this is the case?
6. The Liberals (still in existence but with no M.P.'s) voted 'yes'. The Liberal Democrats still continue the 'Liberal' and Quisling belief of supporting everything which is anti-British.

The turnout in the referendum was 64.5% of which 67.2% voted 'yes'. This



## Letters To The Editor

Vanguard Magazine

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equals 43.3% of the electorate, hardly the convincing endorsement of continued membership which the 'yes' camp claimed.

The question posed was: "Do you think that the UK should stay in the European Community (the Common Market)?" I do not know why there are claims of ambiguity but perhaps others who voted could explain.

**J.P. MURPHY, Blackburn, Lancashire**

One question remains. Why, as far as I am aware, have none of the so-called finance experts pointed out the source of the bribe? What are they hiding?

**J. WEBB, Lincolnshire**

## EU Is Needed?

Sir,

One argument which is used by the EU fanatics to support the U.K.'s continued membership of the EU is that the EU is where our market is.

For consistency's sake, in the early 1970's the now EU supporters should have been using that same 'argument' to stop us joining the EEC. In those days our market was largely with the Commonwealth. Then they should have been saying: "We can't leave the Commonwealth, that is where our market is". The EU supporters inconsistency enhances our stance.

There is no reason why in the 1990's we cannot leave the EU. Leaving the Commonwealth in the 1970's shows it is possible to leave a 'market'. Our present relationship with the Commonwealth is odd to say the least.

The overriding message is simple. We leave the EU.

**J. DIXON, Essex**

## Sinn Fein/IRA

Sir,

Surely the time has now come for us to refer to Sinn Fein/IRA as the Adams Family

**S. BELL, London**

## Building Societies

Sir,

The lead article in *Vanguard 51* was very interesting and looked at a topic which was in everyday discussion from a totally different angle.

A few days after receiving my copy of *Vanguard* I read an article in the *Financial Mail on Sunday* dated 27th July about the mutual status of the remaining building societies and their desire to stay that way.

They visited the Nottingham Building Society and spoke to the deputy managing director about the mutual status. I quote:

"The problem is that if members are given a box to tick offering them £1,000, they will tick it without any regard to how well that society looks after them or how efficient it is. Anyone equating that system with member democracy is talking rubbish."

"It is straightforward bribery. The government has to do something about it. It's not right. The bribes they are being offered do not come from anything current members have done, but from 150 years of generated reserves. We need a temporary moratorium on conversions. Surely New Labour wants a thriving building society industry".

One thing is certain and that is *Vanguard* deserves a pat on the back for drawing readers' attention to where the bribes are coming from.

## Thatcher - a victim

Sir,

I did enjoy being reminded that Margaret Thatcher, despite all her rhetoric, was a long standing supporter of Europe. To see that old photograph of her campaigning in support of Britain's membership of the Common Market was good in itself.

To be reminded that she was not only a victim of pro-European propaganda but was also a 'fashion victim' did raise an ironic chuckle. But then I noted that even the National Democrat Chairman, in his younger days, gave a passable imitation of a long haired student - but at least he was campaigning to preserve Britain's independence. Now it is not so much a case of preserving our independence - but fighting to restore it.

Union Jack Forever, Euro-duster Never!!  
**P. FOULDS, London**



## Non-EU European Countries

Sir,  
One point which is quite rightly being raised with the numerous arguments you mention in your case against the EU is the number of European countries outside the EU exceeding the number of European countries within the EU.

On page 36 of 'The Easy Way To Mail Abroad For Businesses' which is produced by my employers: Royal Mail, it shows 19 countries under 'EU Europe'. The discrepancy between 19 and the number of EU members is because the 19 includes Andorra, the Canary Islands, Gibraltar and Vatican City. Listed under the 'rest of Europe' are 38 countries.

You are spot on for arguing that the 'EU' and 'Europe' are not the same. There is no excuse for any commentator to mix them up - unless it is a deliberate ploy.

ROYAL MAIL EMPLOYEE, London.

## The ends EU supporters will go to

Sir,  
I find the EU coverage in *Vanguard* well researched and appreciate the plain English.

I recently found the following quote which I believe will be worth repeating in *Vanguard*:

In *The Sunday Times* on 5th February 1995 Michael Heseltine claimed to quote from a Winston Churchill speech given at the Albert Hall on 14th May 1947. This gave the effect that the EU would have received Churchill's endorsement.

Mr Heseltine's version went thus: "In my experiences of large enterprises, I have found it is often a mistake to try to settle everything at once. We know where we want to go but we cannot foresee all the stages of a united Europe in which our country will play a decisive part....It is for all the responsible statesmen, who have the conduct of affairs in their hands and the power of executive action, to shape and fashion the structure".

The "...." was investigated by Andrew Roberts and the result was published in *The Spectator* on 11th February 1995.

The "..." was two sentences long and reads: "United Europe will form one major regional entity. There is the United States with all its dependencies; there is the Soviet Union; there is the British Empire and Commonwealth; and there is Europe, with which Great Britain is profoundly blended. Here are the four main pillars of the world Temple of Peace".

The two omitted sentences contradict the entire argument which Michael Heseltine was putting forward.

I dare say there are other instances by the pro-EU lobby which are equally selective with what they choose to use in support of their ever diminishing case  
P.J. BROWN Hampshire

## Eastenders' portrait of the Irish

Sir,  
It was only to be expected that there would be a furore from the Irish over their portrayal in *Eastenders* in the latter half of September. It seems to be the fashion these days that one group tries to be more offended than the next group. And so the decline into the realms of the ridiculous goes on.

Had the Irish Republic sided against



Eamon de Valera in 1916: a prisoner under sentence of death which he avoided by claiming American citizenship - in 1939 he was the Irish premier who kept Eire neutral in the fight against nazism

Nazism in World War 2 it would have only taken the Luftwaffe a leaflet drop over Dublin making a comment about something Irish, perhaps Guinness or Shamrock, for the Irish Armed Forces to lay down their arms because of the offence caused!

To their eternal shame the Irish Republic did not oppose Nazism. Although, to their credit, I accept the fact that some Eire citizens did join the British forces as individuals to fight Nazism.

L. RILEY, Kent

## Topics For Debate

Sir,  
It was refreshing to see in *Vanguard* No. 49 a debate on transport. A very healthy situation.

For far too long the perception of many has been - and it has to be said that this will include people within the National Democrats - that a good transport policy is only wanted by the 'left-wing'.

For once in nationalist circles a debate on transport is happening. Let us get the articles and discussions going on other perceived "left-wing" subjects like education and health provision. I am sure there are readers who have the specialist knowledge and can contribute on these subjects from a democratic nationalist stance. In my opinion the 'left-wing' have gained their 'pro' reputation on these subjects by default and not through their own actions or even capability.

As nationalists, and therefore automatically wanting to preserve our surroundings for future generations to enjoy, we have to realise that a sensible and environmentally cohesive transport system is necessary.

Anything else will be a blight for our offspring. It will only earn us their contempt at maintaining a transport system which appears to be designed as a result of the size of donations to the Conservative Party (roadbuilders and quarrying companies). The Labour Party, on the other hand, have absolutely nothing to be proud of in their contribution to the UK's transport during their times in office.

Let us confound our opponents by tackling topics on which they believe we do not hold genuine views. This action will, if anything, reinforce our position in British politics as being neither Left nor Right

Mrs J. JONES, Suffolk

## Letters To The Editor

The editor welcomes letters from readers, however due to shortage of space letters should be as brief as possible. Please note that letters will only be published if the name and address of the writer is enclosed. Anonymous letters will not be published.



# EUROSLAVIA

Reviewed by Stephen Ebbs

THE AUTHOR, TERRY PALMER, voted 'yes' in the 1975 Referendum on the Common Market. Subsequently he wondered about Margaret Thatcher's 'no' outbursts in Bruge; he decided to investigate the EEC further. Euroslavia is the result of his efforts.

The storyline for this partly autobiographical work starts with a television presenter wanting to increase his ratings. This, coupled with the EU taking a strong line on one particular Article contained within the Maastricht Treaty, forms the basis for this political adventure.

The EU's decision affects the trading relationship of the Isle of Man with the EU and this fuels the anti-EU anger in places such as the Falkland Islands, the States of Jersey, the States of Guernsey.....

The tale intertwines a whole variety of people which includes supporters of ETA, a member of the cloth, a fisherman....from places referred to by regional codings because nations have been abolished.

When Guernsey discusses the EU and the trading possibilities it states two options. Firstly, surrender to euromoney, which will then encourage the EU to push for other things and ending with German rule (a particularly sore subject in the Channel Islands). Or, secondly, stand fast and treasure independence. Why did the UK avoid the latter?

A feature of the work is the inclusion of items of EU law, for example, giving the differences between regulations, directives and decisions. This is one of the book's strengths although quite a few more examples could easily have been included.

This sort of platform for publicising EU law is useful, it makes it easy to read. Additionally, the most important point is that it gets EU information to a wider audience - to those who might not necessarily go and find what is happening in the EU. The readers thus attracted will form a continuous stream of supporters into the anti-EU camp.

Euroslavia does contain several terrifying prospects including a Gestapo-like organisation, the ESD.

Another horror is the reference to President Neil Kinnock (he is presently a Transport Commissioner). The book rightly comments that should the situation arise (and it could) "no government experience but as President he rules 370 million people".

We hardly need reminding that Mr. Kinnock's main political claim to fame was during the 1992 general election when he was leader of the Labour Party. Against John Major he brilliantly snatched defeat from the jaws of victory.

Is Mr. Kinnock likely to be the next EU President? Who knows?

At relevant places throughout the text there are quotes from senior people in the EU which demonstrate their disdain for the views of the ordinary person. It is difficult to believe that these are real quotes.

Reference is made to the Euroarmy (the word is frequently interchanged with Eurowehrmacht). A Spanish tank regiment at Edinburgh! Hard to believe? The following is an extract from the Maastricht Treaty (Title V Article J.4.) which unfortunately does not appear in this book:

"1. The Common foreign and security policy shall include all questions related to the

security if the Union, including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence.

2. The Union requests the Western European Union (WEU), which is an integral part of the development of the Union, to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications....."

At Edinburgh? A Spanish tank regiment? Given the above extract from the Maastricht Treaty, why not?

The EU's primary function is to undermine feelings for nationhood and the placing of armed forces away from their home country is a tried and tested method - the Romans practised it.

The movement of armed forces around the EU does raise the interesting and extremely explosive possibility of the Republic of Ireland's armed forces personnel being based in Ulster. Why shouldn't the Republic of Ireland ditch Articles two and three of their Constitution which lay claim to Ulster? They might end up forming Ulster's defence force anyway.

The use of the term 'Euroslavia' brings to mind Yugoslavia and the turmoil originating therefrom.

This EU/Yugoslavia comparison has been made many times before. One example was at a UKIP meeting held at Lancaster University on 23rd October 1996. It was included in a speech made by Charlie Hill, son

of the notorious Ray Hill (who was present and led the applause and "hear, hears" from the middle of the audience; such was his enthusiasm for his son's speech that you could easily picture him dressed as a cheerleader - complete with pom poms).

Euroslavia has only one real drawback and it has been briefly mentioned before.

More snippets of EU legislation could have been introduced (for example, the one given above on the Western European Union) but what is offered should whet the appetite and encourage readers to delve deeper. A worthwhile result in itself but the change from reading EU law in this style to reading EU directives directly will be a big shock to many.

The scenarios described will be viewed by everyone differently. Those whose passion lies with the anti-nation EU will view the events as unlikely - no, impossible.

However there are many questions we could have asked returning military personnel in 1945 and their reply would have been "unlikely - no, impossible". The UK would be governed from mainland Europe. The demise of pounds, shillings and pence. Laws against the use of imperial weights and measures. Mass immigration. They have all happened.

This book is worth reading, it will set you thinking. It should trigger that most wicked of late 20th century feelings - patriotism and the defence of the nation, ALL nations.

Euroslavia is available from Pallas Publishing, 47 York Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0QP. £6.99 +70p p&p. Please mention Vanguard when ordering.

